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SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Our dispatches in our last issue gave some hint as to a movement in progress between the closely opposing armies, without very clearly setting forth its nature. Our news of yesterday explains it more clearly. Our army has gained and holds a very important strategic position on the north bank of the James river. The step is the first of a series. Matters thereaway have a promise of great activity speedily to characterize operations.

The rebel raid in the Shenandoah is still a mystery, and can only solve itself as it will now speedily do. On the present showing it may prove to be either a formidable invasion, or simply a strong and impudent harvesting raid in the fertile valley of Virginia. Gen. Wright evidently means to find out what the rebels intend, and we may expect the answer shortly.

Adequate measures have not only been made to check any invasion of Maryland, but also to assume the aggressive against them. Major General Wright has chief command of affairs; General Crook, who is now at Hagerstown, directs the movements in the field; General Hunter regulates supplies, etc., at Harper's Ferry, and General Kelley, of Cumberland, regulates affairs in that direction.

Our Baltimore dispatch gives a very full resume of the rumors and the best judgment to be based thereon. It is certain that we are to test the rebel strength and give them battle in the Shenandoah if they will accept such issue. We shall, therefore, speedily ascertain whether it is a raid accomplished or an invasion begun. A large body of our troops has moved to the south side. Exciting news from that quarter may be expected. Sheridan is also said to be moving on the rebel rear. The gallant Averill is still alive and active.

In a sharp skirmish between the rebels under Dobbin, and a force of colored troops near Helena, our men were outnumbered, but made up their margins by stiff fighting. The rebels fled. There were no prisoners taken. The colored troops keep only one list—*dead*. They remember Fort Pillow, even if the Government does not.

A detailed account of Gen. Rousseau's great raid, which we copy from the Nashville *Union*, will be found on the first page. The results as therein stated fully justify the prominence given to the raid in recent advices from Sherman's field of operations.

In Missouri, Gen. Rosecrans, by order of the War Department, has called for nine regiments of six and twelve months' volunteers, for the protection of the State against guerillas or invasion. In the same connection, Gov. Hall has issued a proclamation, stating the emergency to be great, and urging the people to fill these regiments at once. Heaven help those that help themselves. Missouri will become quiet when her loyal citizens make home rebellion dangerous, and count guerillas as food for powder, like prairie wolves.

A Washington dispatch says that it is probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will adopt a plan similar to the proposition made by several heavy banking firms at Washington and in New York, that all classes of Government creditors shall be paid alike. As matters now stand, contractors with the Navy Department are paid in legal tenders, while contractors with the War Department are obliged to receive a large proportion of their pay in certificates of indebtedness. The proposition is to pay forty per cent in seven-thirty notes, and twenty per cent in legal tenders. It is believed that the effect of this would be to advance the market value of certificates materially above present rates by reducing the volume of their issue, and at the same time satisfy creditors who now complain that the present rate at which certificates are held is ruinous to their interests. It is also urged that by this the Secretary would be enabled to dispose of the seven-thirty loan at par as rapidly as the necessities of his department would require, and at the same time reduce the payment of legal tenders ten per cent.

Mulligan is no more. Another name is added to the shining list of patriots who have gone forth from our streets to die in the service of their country. How sadly yet gloriously the record grows in length; sadly, for these are blows that fall crushingly on tender hearts, that sever fond ties, that desolate homes; gloriously, because these are names that shall live in the annals of a grateful country. Mulligan's was a patriotism pure and lofty. He loved his country, and his death has attested how well. His burning zeal for loyalty fired his Irish brethren, and his eloquence, to the zeal of his personal endeavors, his Irish Brigade was twice in the service of the country. Multitudes of our citizens felt pride in James A. Mulligan who never saw him, but to very many he was even better appreciated and more admired for his manliness and mental traits well set off by a splendid physique. It seems but yesterday we gave him a hand in parting, in our city. It is the fortune of war that so soon he is brought home to receive the last honors due to the departed here. With his mourning family let our city mourn. The public loss is great, but immeasurably more poignant the blow to those upon whose very hearts it has fallen.

It must be understood in this city that honest labor must be protected, whether the laborer be white or black. There is work enough for all, at high prices, and there need not be in Chicago nor in the Northwest a single idle man. It is a very foolish waste of time and muscle for one class, the whites, to keep themselves principally busy in keeping the blacks in enforced idleness. Moreover, if our police do their duty this last is a vocation that will not pay.

At Indianapolis the long promised expose of a dangerous secret rebel organization in Indiana, was to be given to the public yesterday.

At Niagara Falls in the late peace convention, all but Greeley were defaulters. Sanders, Tucker and Thompson owe the Government, and Col(orado) Jewett owes his Chicago washerwoman, and sundry other little debts, amounting to some thousands.

From Charleston we have advices that the festering process at that active ulcer of the rebellion still continues. Sumter is being heavily bombarded. Our Commander is building a row of boarding houses for rebel officers on Morris Island, exactly in the hottest range of the rebel guns. It was the rebels who invented that maneuver.

It will be wise to consider Gen. Sherman's work as only partly accomplished, with much yet to do that will call for the exercise of the highest military talents in him, and patient waiting in us who look breathlessly on, and whose waiting alone will not answer. The success of the present campaign demands a large infusion of reinforcements to our armies in the field. While we wait we can and must work. The news from Atlanta is not conducive to the strength of the enemy, or the precise aspect of the situation. While rumors of their having repulsed our army may safely be set aside, it will be wise not to be over confident as to the result. We have certainly got the best of the contest in Georgia thus far. The end is not yet reached. Time wanes. The fifty days of grace are waning, and then comes the draft. Honest men everywhere long ago accepted its necessity, and recognize it as the only sure method of speedily bringing us men. To waste the fifty days' interim has been of [illegible] in allowing attention to the [illegible] where the laborers are in demand. [illegible] crops secured, and the boys will [illegible] to fall in, and the country can spare [illegible] will be mainly by the draft. [illegible] will be speedily announced.

[illegible] The dog star raged. Perspiring [illegible] plaintively protested, and [illegible] along the pave. We pitied [illegible] Altogether it was a melting period. [illegible] save ice cream venders and [illegible] drinks. Altogether [illegible]

[illegible] CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]: What did you mean [illegible] in the presence of Maj. [illegible] that we "would not think [illegible]" I certainly [illegible] me to understand that you [illegible]

G. N. SANDERS.

[illegible] epistle from the exiled [illegible] to the unsophisticated phi[illegible] Greeley just [illegible] York *Tribune* has so often [illegible] that if they touch pitch [illegible] that it is high time Greeley put himself on a level with blackguards, the blackguards will be on a level with him. Greeley is a great man, one of the greatest—for a man destitute of common sense—we ever knew; and Sanders is an honest man, one of the most respectable—for a thief—in the world. When the Government and the rebellion need diplomatists, the latter would be as likely to select Sanders as the former would Greeley. Poor Horace! What did he mean by apologizing to the great Sanders for the blackguardism of anybody, anywhere? Was he so bewildered with the mighty responsibilities devolved on him by his philanthropic vanity, that he could not tell, as between himself and Sanders, which was the gentleman and which was the blackguard?

The Second Congressional District Union Convention.

The voters of the several counties composing the Second Congressional District of the State of Illinois, who cordially indorse the present Administration, and approve and support the platform adopted by the National Convention held at Baltimore on the 7th of June, 1864, will meet in convention at Elgin, on Friday, the 26th day of August, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate a candidate to represent the district in the Congress of the United States, to be voted for at the general election in November next.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for every fifteen hundred population, and one delegate for every fraction of seven hundred and fifty. The total number of delegates will be eighty-four, representing the counties of Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Lake, Kane and DeKalb.

THE SPECIAL INCOME TAX.

Regulations for its Assessment and Collections.

Secretary Fessenden has just issued the following regulations for the assessment and collection of the Special Income Tax upon the income of 1863:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1864.

The joint resolution imposing a special income duty, approved July 4, 1864, provides that there shall be levied on the 1st of October, 1864, upon the gains, profits, or income for the year 1863, of all persons residing in the United States, or of citizens of the United States residing abroad, a duty of five per cent on all sums exceeding $600. It is also provided that, in estimating income for this purpose, no deductions shall be made for dividends or interest received from any association, corporation, or company, nor shall any deduction be made for any salary or pay received.

In order to facilitate the assessment of this tax, assessors are directed to scrutinize carefully the returns of income heretofore made to them for the year 1863, by persons residing within the United States, and to select all such as have been made in detail, in the manner provided upon Form No. 24, issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and with the accuracy and correctness of which they are thoroughly satisfied. When deductions have been made from any such return on account of dividends or interest received from any corporation, or on account of any salary or pay as an officer of the United States, the amounts thus deducted will be added to the amount heretofore assessed, and any income derived from interest upon United States securities will be included in the same total. The income thus determined may be entered in the list as the amount upon which the special duty of five per cent is to be assessed.

Assessors will direct their assistants to procure returns from all persons residing in their several divisions who have heretofore made no return in detail, or with whose returns as heretofore made they have any reasons to be dissatisfied, and from the agents of all citizens of the United States residing abroad and belonging in their several divisions. Notice should be left with all such persons at least ten days before the 1st day of October, requiring them to make a return, under oath or affirmation, on or before said 1st day of October, in the manner provided by the act of June 30, 1864. By the terms of that act the return must state the sources from which the income is derived, whether from any kind of property, or the purchase and sale of property, rents, interest, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or otherwise. The distinction heretofore made between the incomes of residents and of non-resident citizens is set aside, and the latter are to be treated in all respects in the same manner as the former.

Assistant Assessors will transmit the returns to the Assessors of their respective districts as rapidly as they are received, and in all cases within ten days after the 1st of October. If any person shall have neglected to give in a return in the form required, or if any person shall have given in a return which, in the opinion of the Assessor, is false or fraudulent, or contains any understatement or undervaluation, it will be the duty of the Assessor to summon such person, or his agent, to appear and produce all books of accounts containing entries relating to the trade or business of such persons, and to summon any other persons as he may deem proper, to give testimony in the manner prescribed in section 14 of the act of June 30, 1864.

If upon such examination it shall appear that any person has made a false or fraudulent return, the assessor will estimate the income of such person according to the best information which he can obtain, and assess the duty thereon, and enter the same in the list, adding 100 per centum to such duty. The assessor will, in like manner, estimate the income of all persons who shall have neglected to make return on or before the first day of October, and assess the duty thereon, and, except in cases of sickness or absence, he will add 50 per centum to such duty. No return can be accepted which is not verified by oath or affirmation, and if any such return is transmitted to the assessor, he will proceed in the same manner as if no return had been received.

Immediately thereafter the assessor will make up an alphabetical list of all persons who have been assessed for the special income duty in each division of his district, and will then advertise in some newspaper published in each county of his district, if such there be—if not, in some newspaper nearest thereto in the same collection district—the time and place, within said county, when said list may be examined; and the list shall remain open for ten days for the inspection of all persons who may apply for the same.

No relief from assessments which are made after the examination of witnesses, as provided in section 14 of the act of June 30, 1864, can be given by the assessor; but any persons aggrieved will have a right of appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In all other cases the assessor may revise any assessment, including those made upon the basis of returns heretofore received, at any time before the first day of November, 1864.

It is explicitly provided by the act of June 30, 1864, that copies of all lists returned to the collector shall remain in the office of the Assessor, and shall be open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same. It is of especial importance that Assessors give full effect to this provision with reference to the lists heretofore made up, and containing the assessments upon the income for the year 1863, in order that the amplest opportunity may be given for the detection of any fraudulent returns that may have been made, and any omissions that may have occurred; and for this purpose, Assessors should seek the co-operation of all tax-paying citizens.

Assistant Assessors will be particularly careful to obtain returns from persons employed in the service of the United States, whose names may not appear on the annual assessment list, as the special income duty upon their salaries, imposed by the joint resolution of July 4, is not to be withheld by paymasters, but must be assessed in the same manner as income from other sources.

Immediately after the 1st of November the lists made in accordance with these regulations will be returned to the several collectors in the manner provided by law, and the subsequent proceedings for the collection of the duty will be in all respects similar to those for the collection of taxes assessed in the annual list.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OUR HERO DEAD.

The Last Obsequies of McPherson.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Friday, July 29.—The funeral of Major General McPherson, at Clyde, Ohio, to-day, was very largely attended. The ceremonies were very impressive. The body was attended by four of his personal staff. One company of the 13th U. S. Infantry, 24th Ohio, lately from Sandusky, and 128th Ohio, from Johnson's Island, formed the military escort.

Rev. J. F. Hildrith, of the M. E. Church, was the orator. His address was listened to with breathless interest.

Among the mourners was the mother, grandmother, two brothers, two sisters and other relatives of the deceased. The number present was estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000.

Restrictions Removed.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 29.—Gen. Wallace has informed the editors of the newspaper in this city that information was received last night which renders it unnecessary to continue any longer the restrictions on the publication of news, as heretofore ordered, except so far as it relates to the movements of troops in this Department.

The Florida?

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29th.—The steamer Republic, from New Orleans, gives the following report: On the afternoon of the 27th inst., when north of Cape Hatteras, saw a suspicious steamer steering north. She was bark rigged, painted black, and burned soft coal. She steered for the Republic, but we lost sight of her at 6 p. m.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Highly Important From James River.

SOME LIGHT THROWN ON GRANT'S LATE MOVEMENTS.

A Successful Strategic Feat on the North Bank of the River.

DETAILS AND MORALE OF THE FIGHT OF WEDNESDAY.

We Capture Four Guns and a Batch of Rebels.

The Rebel Raid Northward—Rumors Still Conflicting.

ONE AUTHORITY PUTS THE FORCE AT 40,000.

Rumors and Counter Rumors of the Plans and Movements.

FROM ATLANTA—THE SITUATION AT LATEST ADVICES.

Rumored Fresh Struggles of the Rebels to Beat Back Sherman.

FROM CHARLESTON—BOMBARDMENT RESUMED.

FROM ST. LOUIS—THE GUERILLA WAR.

The Loyal Citizens Waking Up to their Own Defense.

From Away Down East—The Atlantic Cable.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Situation on the James River—The Battle of Wednesday—

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29, 1864.

Advices from your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac give further details of the movement to the north bank of the James River. It began on Tuesday afternoon, when a considerable force of infantry and cavalry crossed the Appomattox River on pontoon bridges, thence it moved across the neck of land formed by Turkey Bend to the James River, where a party of Butler's command were entrenched on the north bank, the two shores being connected by a pontoon bridge.

Gen. Lee had a force in front of Foster commanding in Butler's intrenchment line, from a point opposite Drury's Bluff, across a deep bottom, to Malvern Hill. The line was entrenched, and covered all the roads toward Richmond, along the north bank. From it the rebels had somewhat annoyed our fleet upon the river, with the fire of eight rifled batteries, and had endeavored to prevent communication between the fleet and City Point. The heads of the bridges were occupied by a sufficient force, and Gen. Foster shelled the enemy's line all day Tuesday to prevent any attempt against his position. The infantry force crossed first and reached the north bank about an hour after daybreak of Wednesday morning. A strong skirmish line was thrown out, and the column at once advanced toward Newmarket road. The rebels soon opened with shell and grapeshot upon our skirmishers, who steadily advanced and soon became engaged with those of the enemy. As our main line moved up, a heavy musketry fire ensued for about half an hour, when a charge by our troops decided the brief conflict, and the enemy precipitately retreated, leaving four 20-pound Parrott guns and about 100 prisoners in our hands.

The crossing of the cavalry and the remainder of the infantry was effected by night of that day. The infantry column was in position on Newmarket road, about a mile and a half from the river. Our whole loss was about fifty killed and wounded. The enemy showed considerable force on Wednesday evening, as though inclined to dispute our further advance. Further details of the movement are not proper for publication.

A letter from the army of the Potomac, of Thursday, the 28th, says the arrival of some troops in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundreds, a day or two ago, attracted the attention of the enemy and caused them to believe that an advance on Richmond by way of Malvern Hill was intended. A force consisting of Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps and Wilcox's division of Hill's corps was immediately withdrawn from the vicinity of Petersburg and sent down to check the movement and to counteract the maneuver of the enemy.

The 2nd corps was detached and sent across the James River, and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning our advance met the rebel skirmishers in the open field, opposite Jones' Neck, with a battery in position at the edge of the woods on the further side of the wood.

A long line of skirmishers was at once thrown out, who soon drove the rebels to their breastworks, where they were kept hotly engaged while a brigade of the 1st division moved around on the left of the enemy's line, and getting on to their flank charged and drove them from their guns into the woods, capturing 50 or 60 prisoners, four guns and a quantity of small arms.

The enemy fell back on their reinforcements, who occupied strong works built there two years ago, and our troops followed, taking positions on their front and flanks, and before this reaches you the entire force may be captured or routed.

The guns taken were four 24-pounder Parrott's, marked May 29th, 1864, near Richmond, and are the same that were captured from the 18th corps at Drury's Bluff, last May. Our loss was only about half a dozen wounded—none seriously.

General Grant rode to the front in the afternoon, in company with Gen. Hancock, and viewed the enemy's position. He seemed well pleased with the morning operations.

Gen Foster's command had quite a lively time with the enemy yesterday, at this place, but his force being weak he fell back half a mile, to a stronger position, which he held until the arrival of the 2d corps. He lost forty or fifty wounded during the day.

An attack was expected on Warren's front, yesterday, but it was not made.

BERMUDA HUNDREDS, Thursday, July 28.—Important movements are in progress from here. This morning, while our troops were crossing the James river on two pontoon bridges, the rebels attacked our men suddenly. An engagement ensued, and the rebels were finally driven back. Our troops received reinforcements and attacked the rebel works, carrying them and capturing four guns, which were marked "captured from Yankees at Drury's Bluff." No doubt they were those taken from Capt. Belger's battery May 17th. We also took many prisoners.

The rebels were finally driven from their position and far beyond the woods.

The gunboats rendered valuable assistance in covering the landing of our men.

NEW YORK, Friday, July 29.—The *Herald's* Potomac army correspondent, writing on the 27th, says the heavy firing on the 26th was a rebel attack on Gen. Foster, which was successfully repulsed at all points. Foster holding his important position, would require the whole of Lee's army to dislodge us now.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: The War Department has advices that an engagement occurred up the north bank of the James River on Tuesday, in which the rebels were defeated with severe loss, including four cannon. No farther particulars are given.

The New York *Tribune's* City Point correspondent, dated on the morning of the 28th, says: I think I am safe in saying that the ball is opening. There was heavy cannonading and musketry firing all along the lines this morning, particularly in Butler's department, up both sides of the James River. A strong pressure was made on Butler's line yesterday, and the pressure is being returned this morning. Heavy movements of entire army corps last night witnessed an enthusiasm among the troops, and the army is in magnificent condition.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH

The Rebel Raid—Conflicting Rumors—"Whichever you Please, &c."

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.

The news from the Shenandoah Valley would seem to indicate that our Government had made ample preparation to meet whatever force the rebels may have in that region. The situation just now is represented as highly interesting, and the critical moment is near at hand which shall decide which force is to be master of the Valley and its approaches.

After their evacuation of Martinsburg, the rebels are said to have relied on Winchester, and it is believed at headquarters, in Baltimore, that the enemy is massing his forces at that point, with the intention of giving us battle when our army shall come up with them.

The movement of forces under General Wright has uncovered the lower fords of the Potomac, which we held until yesterday. Fears are entertained that the rebels may march from Martinsburg through Leesburg to Edward's Ferry. This would be a daring but not impossible movement. All movements, however, are predicated on the supposition that the enemy is massing his forces near Winchester with the intention of making a stand to give battle.

Whatever the rebels may do, great confidence is felt that Gen. Wright has force enough, as well as skill, to not only checkmate them, but give them a thorough chastisement, in which it will be decided whether there is to be an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and who is able to hold the Shenandoah Valley.

Dispatches from Baltimore represent every thing in military circles as very busy. Troops and munitions of war are hurrying through the streets in considerable numbers.

There are reports in Baltimore that Mosby, with 400 cavalry, has crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry. There does not seem to be any ground for believing this rumor.

Yesterday was the 86th birth day of Commodore Stewart, who has been in the service 67 years. He is a Philadelphian by birth, having been born in this city July 28th, 1778. During his military career he has been in over forty engagements. Among others was that of the bombardment of Tripoli, August 3d, 1804.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.—A special dispatch from Lancaster, announcing that the rebels were crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, is without foundation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Friday, July 29.—The rebels have crossed and recrossed the Potomac at Falling Waters, and have again crossed, or were crossing yesterday and last evening. They were in force, and said to be 40,000 strong. At Hancock they were also crossing, and fears are expressed that they may get to Bedford Springs, where Governor Curtin now is.

The special to the *Post* says advices from the Army of the Potomac show that Grant has secured a very important strategic position above Bermuda Hundreds as the result of the engagement of Wednesday. It gives the command of a good base of supplies only ten miles from Richmond.

The special to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* dated City Point, July 28, *via* Washington, July 29, says: All last night and this morning (Wednesday), there has been very heavy firing on the other side of the Appomattox. There is a rumor in circulation here that one of the rebel rams has sunk one of our gunboats, and that the rams contemplate an excursion to this place. Two of our Monitors have gone up the river.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 29.—Harper's Ferry is once again in its varied experience during this war the scene of active military operations. This much I may say without imparting any information to the enemy, for by the time this goes into print they will know that before Maryland can be invaded again, the question is to be decided who shall be master in the valley of the Shenandoah. Without touching on contraband news by any reference to the troops which on our side are to be employed in settling this problem, their numbers, commanders, &c., I may say that the military authorities have pushed forward their counter-movements against the schemes of the enemy with an unusual degree of vigor, sagacity and secrecy.

If the rebel force lingers any where near Winchester a battle is among the probabilities within the next few days. If fought at all it will be fought under circumstances that ought, and I believe will give us success. It will not be a fight in which a portion of our forces are opposed to their whole strength. There will be no whipping us this time by detail. We shall not be obliged to fight against superior numbers of the enemy, and it will be bad management on our part if we are whipped. The rebels will have to show a larger force in Shenandoah Valley than has yet been developed except by rumor, and they will also have to fight for what they get. It is doubtful whether anything serious will occur, unless, indeed our movements have been sufficiently rapid to take the rebs by surprise. We have had abundant experience of the unfruitfulness of a chase after the enemy up the Valley. When they wish to avoid a battle, there is a race for Staunton or some of the gaps, in which the rebels have the advantage both of start and distance, as they generally lead. So I am inclined to believe it will be this time. There is one other point to be taken into consideration, and upon it may depend the whole question. The enemy may be sufficiently in need of the crops of the Valley to make it an imperative necessity that they should fight for them. It is undoubtedly the fact that these crops have furnished to a very considerable extent the subsistence for the army at Richmond. The question as to who is the master in the Valley is once more to be tested.

There is nothing important from up the river. The rebels withdrew their pickets from opposite Williamsport on Wednesday night, and yesterday Kelly reoccupied Martinsburg.

Telegraphic communication with that point has not been re-established, nor has any train ventured up. The condition of the road and bridge at Opequan is not known. The bridge at Rock Creek, beyond Martinsburg is reported to have been destroyed.

A train crossed the bridge into Harper's Ferry yesterday for the first time since the last rebel occupation of that place.

NEW YORK, Friday, July 29.—The *World's* dispatch states:

The Government is advised that skirmishing occurred at Shepherdstown or Falling Waters, the enemy evidently reconnoitering before attempting to cross.

A few of Mosby's gang, who crossed at Edward's Ferry, report that all the rebel troops that could be spared from Richmond have been sent to Early, and his force numbers 50,000.

The banks at Frederick are closed, the citizens leaving, and the Government stores are removed.

The *World's* special, dated Frederick, Md., 28th, says: The latest news from the enemy is of a character not calculated to excite apprehension. The enemy has fallen back from the river front and ceased efforts of a threatening nature. Preparations ample for their reception in any force they are likely to bring across, have been made. Further I am not permitted to say.

The shooting of Colonel Mulligan is now known to be true.

The fight near Winchester occurred on Sunday, about one o'clock, three or four miles beyond the town. After skirmishing an hour or so, the rebels made an attack on our cavalry forces, parting and letting them through. The infantry were posted in order behind a stone fence, and fought fiercely, but superior numbers enabled the enemy to outflank us on the right, and General Crook, who commanded that wing, sent word to Colonel Hays, having command of the left wing, that such was the case, in time to allow him to fall back before they struck the left in force. After retiring a short distance our forces were rallied in the face of the enemy, drawn up in line, and fought the rebels with unflinching courage till evening; but the disparity of numbers against them was too great to admit of a chance for success and the Federals at length retreated to Winchester, pursued by the rebels.

The *Herald's* Frederick dispatch says: The enemy advanced northward of his lines, extending from Williamstown to Shepherdstown. Our forces are closely watching the rebels, and complete arrangements are perfected to confront any hostile operations.

A Monocacy dispatch to the *Herald* states that rebel prisoners insist that Lee is with the rebel force intending to invade Pennsylvania.

A Baltimore dispatch to the New York *Tribune* says: The rebels have evacuated Martinsburg, and their present whereabouts [illegible]

Gen. [illegible] is at Cumberland and Averill at Ha[illegible]

All the Government stores have been removed from Harper's Ferry to Maryland Heights for safety.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 29.—Nothing later or authentic from the Upper Potomac has been received.

It is certain that the rebels have not crossed the Potomac, and at last advices had disappeared from the line of the river. Our forces are understood to be vigorously pursuing the rebels south of the Potomac.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 29.—The *Bulletin* has a special from Baltimore, dated last night, saying: Martinsburg is supposed to have been evacuated by the rebels.

Hunter still commands the Department of Virginia, and Crook the troops in the field.

The rebels are believed to be falling back, preparatory to an advance in another direction.

HARRISBURG, Friday, July 29.—The rebels have now possession of some of the fords on the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 29.—10:40 p. m.—The *American's* special dated Harper's Ferry says there is an invasion going forward, but it is not an invasion of Maryland.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Skirmish and Success of our Colored Troops near Helena, Ark.—Cotton Order.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MEMPHIS, Wednesday July 27,
via CAIRO, Friday July 29.

The steamer Rose Hamilton has arrived from Helena. The news from Arkansas is unimportant, especially as the post at Helena is concerned. Another blockade of the Mississippi was threatened for some days, and on Saturday last the rebel General Dobbins, with four regiments of cavalry and mounted infantry, made their appearance in the vicinity of Shellbridge, some nine miles below Helena. The object of this movement was mysterious, but was supposed he meditated attacking Helena, or that it was proposed to plant batteries on the river to interrupt navigation. The former seemed the most sensible conclusion, but as they deferred marching upon Helena, and as pickets appeared upon the river banks to the annoyance of steamers, Gen. Buford came to the conclusion that a blockade was after all what they were after. This being the case Buford thought his duty was to attempt their dislodgment. On Sunday last Colonel Brooks of the 56th U. S. colored regiment, with six hundred of his men, and three pieces of Sanders' Battery, colored, and one hundred and fifty cavalry, under Colonel Bacon started out from Helena after the rebel force. The next day was consumed in ascertaining the rebel strength, which was found to be about 1,500. Our own force was less than 800. Notwithstanding this, Col. Brooks concluded to pitch in. The negro troops thereupon charged upon the rebel lines, while the artillery having taken a commanding position, opened with shell. The enemy was soon routed and fled. The victory was complete. Our troops remained master of the field, and for the remainder of the day busied themselves in burying the rebel dead. There were no wounded or *prisoners* to be taken care of. The remembrances of Fort Pillow being fresh in the minds of the colored troops, may account for this.

Col. Brooks is reported killed; also Capt. Lampey of the battery, and eight or nine privates, and eleven wounded.

Col. Brooks was formerly of the 19th Iowa, and Capt. Lampey formerly of Taylor's Chicago battery.

The military and civil authorities have in contemplation tending Gen. A. J. Smith a grand supper, in commemoration of his late victory at Tupelo.

The rebel grapevine reports here that Hood has driven Sherman back over Chattahoochee. It is only credited by ultra seceshers.

LATER—4 P. M.—I have later news from Helena. The rebel force menacing that place was larger than at first supposed. No fears are entertained for the safety of the post. Reinforcements can be sent from Buford if needed.

I get my information from Col. Todd, of Iowa, and presume it is reliable.

The steamer Emperor, leaving Vicksburg Sunday noon, arrived here to-day. Her officers report that the steamer Clara Bell left the same place on Saturday, but has not since been heard from. It is feared she was burned near Egg Point, as a large fire was seen in that vicinity.

The following order has been issued:

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WESTERN TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 26, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 98.—All persons having cotton in Western Tennessee and Mississippi are informed that on and after the 28th inst., they will be permitted to bring their cotton within the lines at Memphis and store the same in the hands of the Government of the United States, subject to such orders in regard to the sale or disposition of the same as may be hereafter made. All cotton will be delivered to Captain A. R. Eddy, Acting Quartermaster, at Foules' warehouse, corner of Washington and Second streets, who will receipt therefor. Any cotton brought in and disposed of in any other manner than is above named, will be seized and confiscated to the use of the Government.

By order of Major General C. C. Washburn.
CHAS. N. TOWNSEND,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters at the Capital Yesterday—The Revenue—Recruiting.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following important decisions were made to-day by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Manufactured articles, goods wares, or merchandise, near completed, finished, or fitted for use by any of the operations enumerated in section 95 of the act of June 30, if an excise or unjust duty has been previously paid upon the same, are to be assessed only on the increased value. This is to be assessed without any regard to the amount on the per cent of increased value. The paraffine exempt from tax, under the 90th section of the act of June 30, is a solid or semi-liquid substance, and bears the same relation to petroleum or rock oil that stearine does to lard oil. All oil under the name of paraffine oil, which is used for illuminating purposes, or as illuminating oil, is subject to a duty of 20 cents a gallon, and all mixtures of paraffine, with other substances, or oils, forming tanner's oil, or lubricating oil, are liable to an advalorem duty of 5 per centum.

THE CASE OF MR. GIBSON.

Mr. Chas. Gibson, of St. Louis, Solicitor in the Court of Claims, has recently resigned. In his letter of resignation, he states his views, at length, upon the policy of the Government, and says he accepted the office solely as a patriotic duty, and at considerable personal and pecuniary sacrifice.

Mr. Lincoln's rejoinder, probably, was not altogether satisfactory to Mr. Gibson. It was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
July 25, 1864.

J. C. Welling, Esq.:

SIR—According to the request contained in your note, I have placed Mr. Gibson's letter of resignation in the hands of the President. He has read the letter, and says he accepts the resignation, as he will be glad to do with any other which may be tendered as this is—for the purpose of taking an attitude of hostility against him. He says he was not aware that he was so much indebted to Mr. Gibson for having accepted the office at first, not remembering that he ever pressed him to do so, or that he gave it otherwise than as usual—upon request made on behalf of Mr. Gibson. He thanks Mr. Gibson for his acknowledgement that he has been treated with personal kindness and consideration, and he says he knows of but two small drawbacks upon Mr. Gibson's right to still receive such treatment, one of which is that he never could learn of his giving much attention to the duties of his office, and the other is that studied attempt of Mr. Gibson to stab him.

I am, very truly, your humble serv't,
JOHN HAY.

NAVAL SALARIES.

It is announced that disbursing officers of the army and navy and marine corps will not remit or deposit the tax on salaries deducted by them, but will treat it as they do the deduction for the benefit of the naval hospital fund; continuing, however, to render the usual statements to Commissioners of Internal Revenue.

Gen. Gilmore, whose foot and ankle were so severely injured by falling from his horse two weeks ago, while in pursuit of the Maryland invasion, is reported doing well, but not likely to be able to resume active service for some days.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.—The following was yesterday sent to the Governors of States having One Hundred Day troops in field:

"WASHINGTON, Thursday July 28.—By a circular promulgated this day, the one hundred days' men who may have, at the date of enlistment, less than sixty days to serve, will be permitted to re-enlist for one, two or three years, as they may elect. The new term will commence from the date of re-enlistment. Under the same, men re-enlisting will receive the one, two or three hundred dollars bounty, according to the period of re-enlistment. The circular which will be sent you contains full particulars.

(Signed) THOS. M. VINCENT, A. A. G."

A circular was issued by Assistant Provost Marshal General Fetter to-day, to the effect that substitutes are to be credited to the subdistricts the principals may select. This will put a stop to the game, which has been in vogue to some extent, of substitutes selling themselves to sub-districts after receiving their bounty money from the principals.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.—Regulations have been prepared by the Treasury Department for warehousing distilled spirits, coal oil, naptha and manufactured tobacco, under the recent internal revenue law. Two new classes of warehouses are created, to be exclusively used for this purpose, under the direction of the officers of the internal revenue.

The regulations adopted are in most respects similar to those which govern the establishment and administration of the custom warehouses.

A number of Indian treaties having for their object the removal and location of various Western tribes, were not acted upon by the Senate at the late session of Congress, it being deemed inexpedient, during the present unsettled condition of the country, to attempt to carry out these provisions.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana State, Political and Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, July 29.

Treason and traitors seem to flourish in Indiana. Through the vigilance of the Government detectives, the order of the Sons of Liberty has been exposed, and its teachings and its supporters have become known and marked. There are 12,000 members in Indiana. It is a military order, and its proselytes are bound by solemn oaths. Its fundamental principles are that the present rebellion is only carrying out true Democratic principles, and that it is not only the right, but the duty, of the North to revolutionize and by force of arms overthrow the present Administration of the Government. A full expose has been made, and a complete history of the order, with all its passwords, signs, grips, unwritten work, together with its book of constitutions and laws, will be published to-morrow morning in the *Journal*, filling fourteen columns. The officers of the Order in it are as follows: H. H. Dodd, of Indianapolis, Grand Commander; Horace Heffren of Salem, Deputy Grand Commander; W. M. Harrison of Indianapolis, Grand Secretary. The expose is written by one who knows what he says, and will be faithful and accurate, and it is believed it will do much towards opening the eyes of the people as to what these peace sneaks are working for.

An interesting correspondence has recently taken place. The nominees on the Copperhead ticket addressed a letter to the Governor proposing to join with the Union candidates in asking of the authorities at Washington that all legal voters among Indiana soldiers be furloughed home and allowed to vote at the coming State election. Gov. Morton responds by acceding to their proposal and has forwarded copies of the letters to Secretary Stanton calling his attention to them. This is all a dodge on their part to make votes, for if they had at all supposed that the Government would allow the soldiers such a privilege they would never have made the offer. The soldiers are unanimously for Gov. Morton and Old Abe, and will probably have a chance to vote for them.

Governor Morton made a powerful speech at Greencastle on Wednesday last. The campaign is now fairly open, and the noise of battle will not cease till the Ides of November. Colonel Washburn is the Union nominee for Congress in the 7th (Dan. Voorhees') district. He will give Dan. all the fight he can stomach. He is now with his regiment at the front.

There is trouble brewing in various parts of the State in connection with the draft. There are some 3,000 fugitives from Eastern States in the 10th district—most of them in Allen county—and they are making threats of serious resistance. They will wake up the wrong passenger yet.

The 43d regiment, Col. McLean, is now at Camp Carrington, and will leave for the front in a day or two.

Gen. Gersham and Col. Colgrave, of this State, were seriously wounded in the battles before Atlanta.

The Judges of the Supreme Court met at their Chambers in the State House on Monday, for the decision of causes and considering petitions. There are 400 undecided causes upon the docket.

Dave Turpie accepts the nomination for Congress in the 9th district, and declines the Lieutenant Governorship, and now stands square on the peace platform. He is only carrying out the programme adopted at the State Convention, to squelch Deevlin and Vallandigham for the time being.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Interesting Summary of State News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Friday, July 29, 1864.

The Copperheads of Jasper and Crawford have nominated Thos. Cooper, of Jasper county, to the Legislature.

The Sangamon county Democratic Convention met here at 2 p. m., and nominated J. W. Patten, of Auburn for Representative, Wm. Crafton for Sheriff, Charles H. Lanphere for Circuit Clerk, and J. Hudson, of Lavine, for Coroner.

The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote for B. S. Edwards for Governor, and to the District Convention for C. M. Morrison for District Attorney. The Convention also instructed the Senatorial delegates to vote for Vincent Ridgely, who was formerly a preacher of the gospel, but who has gone back on the latter of late, for State Senator for the counties of Sangamon, Logan and Tazewell. The Convention was a very harmonious affair, as everything was cut, dried and packed beforehand.

Ben Edwards made a speech of thanks in which he abused the Administration in the usual Copperhead style, and closed by saying that he and the democracy would fight if they were not allowed to vote.

Henry Miller, of Moultrie county, was killed on Wednesday last by falling in front of his reaper. Both arms were cut off and his neck was also badly wounded.

Mr. Holly Prater, living about five miles west of Ramsey, Fayette county, was robbed of three hundred dollars by a band of the guerillas who are infesting the country, who entered his house armed to the teeth. It seems rather hard when the Union men of Illinois will not be protected in their persons and property by the United States officers who are here for that purpose. Col. Oakes should do his duty in this matter.

Judge Samuel Marshall, of McLeansboro, a leading Copperhead politician, is in the city to-day. Robert P. Officer, Esq., the Union candidate for Alderman in the 3d ward, was elected yesterday over Lewis Johnson, Copperhead.

Seventy-five men belonging to the 41st regiment of infantry arrived in this city yesterday, only four days from Chattanooga.

A couple of gamblers named Peter Manning and Dan Ward had a fight in the street to-day, when Manning shot Ward in the hip, making a flesh wound which is not dangerous. He was bound over in the sum of $500.

The following promotions have been made:

Rev. Alva L. Day, Chaplain of the 91st, vice Sargent, resigned.

Rev. Amos K. Tullis, Chaplain of the 136th, vice Linn, deceased.

Dr. Charles C. Lattimer, Surgeon of the 139th.

Dr. Russell G. Collins, Surgeon of the 148d.

Eighty invalid soldiers arrived at Camp Butler, from Louisville, last evening.

FROM MISSOURI.

Guerilla Matters—The Union Men of Missouri at Work to Eradicate the Banditti.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 29.

It has transpired that information was obtained through the order of American Knights, by the Provost Marshal General, of the intended rebel raid into Maryland, and by him communicated to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who was incredulous. He heard the report on Thursday, and on Monday the rebels crossed the Potomac. There are many more similar facts which go to show that the O. A. K. was in constant communication with leading traitors in the South.

It is definitely ascertained that Thornton's gang has crossed the Missouri River, and is journeying southward. Many of the gang still remain.

Maj. Gen. Pleasanton commands the central district of Missouri, in place of General Brown, temporarily.

Several of the railroad destroyers have been caught and killed by the militia of Shelby county. Bushwhackers in Cedar county are being hunted down by the loyal men. The latter are organizing under Order No. 107.

A company has been formed for Home Guard duty, and selected for their officers: Judge Thomas J. Heckleman, Captain; Joseph Stockton, first Lieutenant, and John M. Smith, brother of the late Obediah Smith, Second Lieutenant. The scene of guerilla depredations is in two townships on the west border of the county. In a three days' scout recently a camp of bushwhackers was surprised, three killed, and nine of their horses captured, with several guns and navy revolvers. The loyal men of Cedar are scouring the county, determined to rid themselves of guerillas and their aiders and comforters.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 29.—By authority of the War Department, Gen. Rosecrans this morning calls for nine regiments of six or twelve months' volunteers, to be mustered into the United States service for the protection of the State against formidable outbreaks or threatened invasion from Arkansas—two regiments to be organized at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, one each at St. Joseph, Macon, Hannibal, Rolla, Pilot Knob, Sedalia and Springfield. Gen. Rosecrans places great stress upon the importance of selecting none but thoroughly capable and loyal men for officers in these regiments, and urges upon all concerned that great care be exercised in this matter. The officers will be commissioned by the Governor, on the recommendation of district commanders, with the approval of the General commanding the Department.

Accompanying this call is a proclamation by Governor Hall appealing to the people promptly and speedily to fill these regiments.

He says that our condition requires more troops; that our borders are infested with guerillas, and a large force from Arkansas threatening to invade us; that there is no peace for Missouri while armed rebels are in the State, and tells the people that to secure peace and security to life and property they must expel all armed bands from their borders. If the troops asked for by General Rosecrans are not promptly furnished, the Governor says he will be obliged to order out the enrolled militia, and asks the people whether they will do duty as paid soldiers of the United States, or as detailed militia, without pay, as the State has no means for that purpose.

The expose of the Order of American Knights published yesterday, created quite a sensation here, particularly among certain parties implicated and the secesh generally. The *Republican* this morning affects to disbelieve the whole thing, and undertakes to ridicule it. The expose is based entirely upon testimony taken by Col. Sanderson, our Provost Marshal General, covering over a thousand foolscap pages; and while all the evidence may not be absolutely true, yet where there is so very much smoke there must be a little fire. Your correspondent has had knowledge, through perfectly reliable Federal officers, since last fall of the existence of this order, and he believes the testimony taken by Col. Sanderson is in all essential points truthful.

The trot over the Laclede course, yesterday, was very exciting, and, in point of heats, quite extraordinary. The race was three in five for a purse and stake of $550. The horses entered were "Dayton Belle," "Quaker Boy," "Princess," "Henry Clay," and "Billy." Clay won the first two heats in 2:29 and 2:30½. The third heat was won by "Quaker Boy" in 2:33. The fourth heat was a dead heat between "Billy" and "Quaker Boy," in 2:37. The fifth, sixth and seventh heats were won by "Billy," in 2:42, 2:34 and 2:37.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., Friday, July 29, 1864.

Gov. Lewis has received authority from Washington to raise new regiments of volunteers. How many, is not made public. Orders relative to the raising of volunteers under the new call, will be published as soon as instructions are received by mail from Washington. It is understood that the new regiments will be officered, as far as possible, by veterans. It is strongly desired by many to secure the re-organization of the 2nd and 5th regiments, and the preservation of their honorable name.

The following excellent appointments have been made for the 42d regiment: Colonel, Ezra L. Sprague, Adjutant 8th regiment; Lieutenant Colonel, W. W. Botkin, Captain Co. G, 12th regiment; Major, John W. Blake, Captain Co. H, 29th regiment; Adjutant, Wm. H. Howes, Co. H, 30th regiment.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Military Matters—Recruiting—Harvest.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. PAUL, Minn., Friday, July 29, 1864.

Wm. D. Washburne has withdrawn from the contest for the Republican nomination of Congressman in this district. Mr. Donnally seems to have it all his own way.

Four miles of iron arrived on barges to-day for our two roads. They are being finished vigorously.

Hammond, the Revivalist, is here holding a series of meetings.

Recruits come in slowly. In some townships not an able-bodied man is left. Harvest is in progress, which perhaps accounts for the dullness in recruiting. The accounts from the harvest is encouraging.

DEATH OF COL. MULLIGAN.

His Remains on the Way to Chicago.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, July 29.

Adjutant General Fuller received a dispatch from Martinsburg, Md., from one of Col. Mulligan's staff, stating that the Colonel was mortally wounded near that place on the 24th inst., and died on the 26th; that his body arrived there on Thursday evening accompanied by his wife and part of his staff, and leaves for Chicago to-morrow morning at six o'clock.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Latest from General Sherman's Operations.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.—A dispatch received here says Hood has made efforts to renew the assault upon Sherman's lines since the battle on Friday last. They were feeble efforts, and easily and promptly repulsed, with an aggregate loss to Sherman of only about 100 men.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.—The latest official advices from Sherman's army state that he is steadily drawing his lines closer around Atlanta. He has not heard of the cavalry force sent to cut the Macon and Columbus Railroad, which is the only means of escape of the rebels from Atlanta.

A dispatch received says:

Gen. Hood has made efforts to renew the assault upon Sherman's line since the battle on Friday. They were feeble efforts, and were easily repulsed, with an aggregate loss to Sherman of only 100 men.

The *World's* dispatch says: Nothing new has been developed at Atlanta within a few days. Sherman holds his new position firmly.

Rebel papers claim a victory at Atlanta.

Hood has sent an official dispatch, stating it was a positive victory; that he has captured many prisoners, cannon, colors, etc.

The rebel Gen. Walker was killed, and three rebel Generals wounded.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 29.—Private advices from Gen. Sherman's headquarters announce the assignment of Gen. O. O. Howard to the command of the army and Department of Tennessee, the Position made vacant by the recent death of Gen. McPherson. Howard's Chief of Staff will be Lieutenant Colonel Warner, formerly of the 76th Ohio volunteers.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment Resumed—General Foster's Operations.

NEW YORK, Friday, July 29.—The *Palmetto Herald*, of the 21st, states that Admiral Dahlgren had left for Charleston harbor.

Fort Sumter is undergoing another destructive bombardment from our batteries and fleet. The firing was very slow, but accurate, and serious damage resulted to some of the strongest portions of the fort. The fire on Charleston is also kept up. The work of erecting residences for rebel prisons, on Morris Island, progresses, though the rebels annoy the workmen to the extent of their ability by shelling the building.

General Foster's late expedition created a great scare in Savannah. The rams were removed down to the obstructions in the river, and Gen. Johnston sent a brigade of Georgia troops to Savannah, which was diverted at Augusta to John's Island, where they participated in the fight of the 9th.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Friday, July 29.—Cyrus W. Field left to-day, for Placentia Bay. He visited Trinity Bay yesterday. Heart's Content is the place where the Atlantic cable will be landed. Mr. Field proposes to build a land line thence to Placentia, one hundred miles in length, and over a good road the entire distance. A cable will connect Placentia Bay with Cape Breton.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Friday, July 29.—The steamer Fanny [illegible], from New Orleans 21st, mentions a rumor that the Florida was captured by our Gunboats, but states it is untrustworthy.

Cotton dull at $1.60a1.65 for low middling. Sugar 2a2½c higher on the week. Sales at 25a26c. Molasses 90a95c for prime western. Produce excited and advancing.

Consul at Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 29.—President Lincoln has recognized Francis A. Hoffman as Consul for the Kingdom of Hanover at Chicago.

Quincy Sanitary Fair.

The loyal ladies of Quincy, Illinois, have determined on holding a grand Fair, commencing on the 11th day of October next, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. A meeting was recently held, at which the following Fair organization was effected:

President—Mrs. Anne J. Cox.
Treasurer—Mrs. George Miller.
Secretary—Miss Kate Palmer.
[illegible]—Charles A. Savage.
Executive Committee—Mrs. O. H. Browning, Mrs. Mary A. Gilpin, Mrs. Dr. Wilcox, Mrs. J. T. Holmes, Miss Sarah Baker, Mrs. Adam Schmidt, Mrs. C. H. Bull, Mrs. A. E. Wheat, Mrs. Agnes Baldwin, Mrs. Thomas Moore, Miss Helen Holmes, Mrs. A. O. Grubb.

The committee has issued the following circular, to which we invite a liberal response from the people of Chicago and the Northwest:

Deeply sensible of the importance of the most energetic effort at the present crisis, we earnestly request your co-operation and assistance, in any manner most practical or convenient, in carrying out the objects of a Sanitary Fair, to be held in the city of Quincy, Ill., on the 11th day of October, 1864. We solicit contributions from all, rich and poor; begging that for the sake of the object, which should be so near our hearts, each individual and society will give in accordance with their means.

Products of all kinds, from a stack of hay to a row of pins, works of art, curiosities, books, live stock, vegetables, fruits and flowers, products of the needle, wheel, loom, work bench and machine shop, mill and factory.

No offering, either useful or ornamental, but will be most acceptable and turned to the best account for the object. Money donations especially solicited.

In thus appealing to your patriotism and humanity, we urge upon your attention the imperative necessity which demands the most strenuous exertion on the part of all friends of our beloved country, that immediate measures be taken to provide, as far as possible, a remedy, or at least alleviation, for calamities bearing heavily upon our "brave boys in blue," and those made destitute and helpless by the war. Knowing that with the approaching winter, suffering and privation, now barely endurable, must become fearfully distressing, we fear that no time is to be lost in making the utmost effort in any and every way, to meet the dark hours that are approaching. It is believed that a Fair, such as we propose to hold, offers a feasible method to procure means for the object in view, and affords an opportunity for contributions in a shape most convenient to the donors. We cheerfully assume the labor necessary to give efficiency to the undertaking, and assure you that every offering, whether from your abundance or the "blessed mite," will comfort the soldier and lighten many weary hearts and homes.

All goods and packages should be distinctly marked with the name of the donor and where sent, and directed to Charles A. Savage, Quincy, Ill., for the Sanitary Fair, proper notice being sent at the same time by mail. Donations in money may be directed to Mrs. George Miller, Treasurer.

STATE NEWS.

BUREAU COUNTY.

The wheat harvest is nearly completed. The crop will turn out much better than was anticipated.

On the 17th a young man named Walker Martin, living in Walnut township, was kicked in the back by a horse, and expired soon after.

A boy named Jay Davis, son of James Davis, of Princeton, was run over and killed at the bridge across Big Bureau Creek, on Thursday last.

KANE COUNTY.

The Union Convention of the Second Congressional District meets at Elgin August 26th, to nominate a candidate to represent the district in Congress. Gen. Farnsworth will probably be nominated without a division.

New Advertisements.

LAND WARRANTS
- Purchased at Advanced Prices.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
W. S. MORSE, Agent,
Office of BUXTON & CO., Bankers,
87 Clark street, Telegraph Building, cor. of Lake-st. P. O. Box [illegible]

PROFESSOR H. A. DE MUNN, the world renowned HAIR RESTORER, continues to be consulted upon all diseases of the HAIR AND SCALP, at his Branch Office, 132 Dearborn street, corner of Madison, up stairs, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

MASONIC.—A Special Communication of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, F. & A. M. will be held at their Hall this (SATURDAY) evening. Work on First Degree. Members of the Fraternity are invited to attend. E. W. JONES, Secretary.

OHIO FEMALE COLLEGE. This well known and popular institution, six miles from Cincinnati, will begin its next session September 5th, 1864. [illegible] Address [illegible], College Hill, Ohio.

AURORA SEMINARY, FOR BOTH SEXES. Its 6th year opens August 29th. For Circulars address G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON Real Estate security in Cook County. Apply at the office of Messrs. ROWE & ROBBINS, 148 SOUTH WATER STREET. Or at the office of Messrs. MILLER & LEWIS, [illegible] Washington street, Chicago.

THE CONTINUED SUCCESS of Everitt's Art Gallery, 127 Lake street, is owing to the pains that is always taken in this establishment to please customers. Cartes de Visite only Two Dollars per dozen. All other styles of Photographs at low prices, and the work guaranteed. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY BIAS, Operator.

A CARD.—Having been repeatedly solicited by the public for a preparation to [illegible] the Hair and Scalp [illegible], I have concluded to sell my recipe, which I have used in my practice for the last ten years, to all those desirous of [illegible]. Price of recipe $[illegible]. Upon receipt of which I will forward it to any address.
H. A. DE MUNN, R. H., Professor of Diseases of the Hair and Scalp. Branch office 132 Dearborn street, corner Madison, up stairs, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 818.

ELECTRO HYDRIC INSTITUTE.—If you are suffering from pain in the back and loins, or a tired feeling in the back, pain in the side, headache, weak or sore eyes, rheumatism, or any ailment whatever, go to the ELECTRO HYDRIC INSTITUTE, 142 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. And try the new and natural system of medical practice which cures without the necessity of taking medicine. [illegible] A competent Lady physician is always in attendance to wait on the ladies. Consultation free.

$500 PAID FOR A SUBSTITUTE And several wanted, by WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Chicago.

TO TINNERS.—Names, applicants for situations, are on file for future reference. E. D. DAVIDSON & CO. Minonk, Ill., July 29, 1864.

JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED BY DUNLOP, SEWELL & SPALDING, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, 48 Clark street, Chicago. Steady situations, at good wages, for the right kind of men.

CARBON OIL! [illegible] Bbls. Prime Barrels, 250 barrels Prime White, [illegible] barrels Light Straw, in store and to arrive, which we offer to the trade low. Also Downer's best Benzole. ARMSTRONG & CO., No. 12 LaSalle st.

LARD OIL. 200 barrels various qualities Lard Oil, manufactured and for sale by FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., No. 3 Board of Trade Building, South Water street.

EYE & EAR. Cross Eyes Straightened in one minute, Deafness and discharges from the ear cured, Cataracts and Films removed, Artificial Eyes inserted, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear continue, as for nine years past, to receive the especial attention of DR. UNDERWOOD, 126 Randolph street, Chicago.

HERRING'S Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. 40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

CANCERS. REV. E. REED In devoting his time to the cure of Cancers, and other Tumors, without surgical operation. He will be at the Matteson House the first Tuesday in each month, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., prepared to commence the treatment of cases. Consultation free. Post Office Box 999, Chicago, Illinois.

STAVES FOR SALE.—50,000 well seasoned White Oak Staves and Heading. For TIGHT WORK, lying on Union Elevator dock, South Branch, near C. B. & Q. R. R. crossing. Also, 10,000 more same quality to arrive. Apply to A. D. HAYWARD, 178 South Water street, room No. 1, up stairs.

NEW POTATOES constantly receiving from Southern Illinois. Also, a choice lot of BUTTER on Consignment and for sale at No. 5 Wigwam. Orders promptly filled by T. DIGBY.

WOOL FOR SALE. WE HAVE IN STORE, AT OSKALOOSA, IOWA, 100,000 lbs. of Fine Fleece Wool. [illegible] WHITE, SMITH & CO.

New Advertisements.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ORGANS. A large assortment of Pianos, Melodeons and Organs at wholesale and retail. Descriptive circulars sent free of charge. W. W. KIMBALL, 141 Lake street, Chicago.

LAND WARRANTS. THE DEMAND FOR Military Land Warrants is much greater than the supply. WE HAVE ADVANCED OUR BUYING RATES ON ALL SIZES. We can furnish College Warrants at Reduced Prices. These Warrants can be used in the location of any Government Lands not worth over $1.25 per Acre. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS.

FOR BUFFALO. THE STAUNCH UPPER CABIN PROPELLER POTOMAC, Will leave for Buffalo and intermediate ports THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING. For passage apply to S. HOWE, No. 2 Adams House, Or foot of State street.

READY THIS MORNING! A NEW STAMP DUTY CARD, CONTAINING A Correct Schedule of articles subject to Stamp Duty in accordance with the law passed June 30th, 1864, and which goes into operation Aug. 1st. Mailed to any address on receipt of the price—[illegible] cents. ADDRESS TRIBUNE COMPANY, 51 Clark St., Chicago. The usual discount to the trade.

DOCTOR BIGELOW WILL RETURN TO THE CITY AUGUST 12th. IMPORTANT BUSINESS CALLS HIM EAST UNTIL THAT TIME.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE AND SPECIAL SALE Of 875 Entire Packages of DOMESTIC DRY GOODS FOR CASH. [illegible]

CHICAGO TURBINE WATER WHEEL. Cast solid, with Wrought Buckets. The best in use. Send for Circular. Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths AND ALL MILL FURNISHINGS. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Foot of West Washington st., Chicago. Post Office Box 778.

SUMMER MERINO GOODS. We keep a GOOD SUPPLY of Real English Makes Which are SO SCARCE this season. ELY, Gent's Furnisher, 3 Tremont Block.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. This is to certify that the undersigned, Willard M. Fuller, David M. Ford and Peter T. Burtis, have this day formed a limited partnership under the firm name of FULLER & FORD. [illegible] WILLARD M. FULLER. DAVID M. FORD. PETER T. BURTIS.

ILLINOIS COAL. Fresh mined Illinois Coal of the best quality in market. For sale in any quantity by KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Room No. 14, GARRETT BLOCK, STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL., July 28th, 1864. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock m. on THURSDAY, August 4th, 1864, for furnishing the United States with the following Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in this city, viz: [illegible] J. MCL. TAYLOR, Major and C. S.

GRAND TRUNK DAILY LINE OF NEW STEAMERS FOR BUFFALO, Touching at all points on Lake Michigan, and through to Buffalo, Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and NEW YORK. Through TO BUFFALO IN THREE DAYS. [illegible] For freight apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent. [illegible] J. HOUGHTON, foot of South LaSalle street.

NEW LUMBER FIRM. W. BATCHELLER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Green Bay and Saginaw Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Timber, Posts, &c. Office and Yard, [illegible] CARS LOADED IN YARD. [illegible]

DAMAGED GOODS.—[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

WHO GREAT CONSPIRACY.

The spokes of the Tribune cannot have failed to give due attention to the revelations touching the scope and purport of the secret organization within the Democratic party, copied by us from the *Missouri Democrat* yesterday morning. The lateness of the hour at which the *Democrat* came to hand, and the formidable dimensions of the subject that it opened, forbade any extended comment in our paper of that date; hence we recur to the matter again with the hope not only of warning and arousing the members of our own party, and all other loyal citizens, who wish their country success in its efforts for liberty and unity, but of points ing out to the honest men of the opposition the imminence of the peril to all that Americans hold dear, that their treacherous and traitorous leaders have been inviting. And we commence by saying that we have not a shadow of doubt that the plot, a small portion of which the Government has seen fit to reveal in the columns of our Missouri contemporary, does exist in the formidable aspect there pictured, and that it is the real but secret object of the managers of the opposition party to effect a sudden, forcible and bloody revolution for the overthrow of the order that the people, through the Administration, have instituted and maintained in the loyal States—a revolution to the end that that wicked rebellion and the rank and intolerable atheism upon which it is based shall be triumphant in this land! We say that we do not doubt this. The evidence upon which our belief rests has been gradually but steadily accumulating, and both on we have been to suspect any of our countrymen of an intention to perpetrate so horrible a crime for so infamous a purpose, we have been unable to resist the conviction that the worst of the treason by which our own liberties are threatened is not in the South, and that the most dangerous and malignant of the traitors are not those who stand in battle array over against us. Revelations made to us in the profoundest confidence, by partisans of the other side who have not ceased to be patriots; testimony laid in masses before the constituted authorities of this State and of Indiana; the confessions of the Democratic leaders themselves, backed up by knowledge of the secret assemblages of the conspirators for the furtherance of their objects,—these, accumulating for the year past, have, independently of the more positive and direct proof which the Government now furnishes, shut it of all doubt that the fears we have enfounded and have chilled that leniency not unmixed with pity with which we have regarded those who have thought that opposition to the war and hence to the Government was their duty.

We see before us not merely an organized party pursuing what we regard as a mistaken, and, perhaps, a fatal policy, but a secret band of conspirators and assassins whetting their knives not for use upon the foes of the Union and of liberty, but for cutting the throats of these by whom, for the interests and honor of our dear country and the welfare of mankind, the ancient order of things, in the Republic, is upheld. And unless the President and his subordinates aided on the one side by the military, and on the other by the efforts of an aroused and intelligent people, shall put forth their full strength, and to the extremest limit of Constitutional authority, be nipping this treason in the bud, and arraigning those who have invented and promoted it, the picture that Democratic orators have often drawn, with, as we have thought, grossly exaggerated coloring, will be realized, and the fair fields and peaceful homes of the North will smoke with fraternidal blood, and the vain endeavor to make Human Slavery the corner-stone of the edifice consecrated to Human Liberty!

But let us not be too comprehensive in our denunciations of the criminals whom we arraign. That sends are a part of this vast and wide-spread conspiracy—instruments to be finally used in the work of overthrow and slaughter—who are as ignorant of the real purposes for which they are intended, as of the true character of those who, under the specious pretexts of patriotism, are duping and betraying them. They neither know nor suspect the deep infamy of the plot. They are not admitted within the inner circle where treason is concocted, and whence it will march forth to blacken and destroy. Deluded by false hoods which touch the purpose of the Union Leagues; made to believe that those purely political societies are maintained for aggressions upon Democrats and Democratic rights; told that the Government has immense depots of arms in all the larger cities, from which, when the hour comes, the Leaguers are to be fitted out; told, and believing also, that the authorities wait only the day of decisive victory to put the cherished plans of the Republican party in execution and to elevate the negro to the place of the Democrat—these ignorant tools of mischief will thus be overborne or destroyed; fearing that the end of our institutions is approaching, and that it is the well-defined but unavowed purpose of Mr. Lincoln to perpetuate his power and consolidate the States into an empire or monarchy—it is to be feared, possessed of the spirit that must animate all Americans when dangers like these are foretold, are ready to embrace anything which promises exemption from or care of such governmental disorders? False food is the weapon that has been most potently used—falsehoods so infamous, so glaring and—sadly enough—so believable which most led to wonder at—the audacity of those by whom they are invented and spread abroad, or the credulity of those whom these monstrous fictions have led into disloyal paths. It is not true that the Union Leagues are armed. It is not true that they expect to be, or, in any possible contingency will be armed. They are political associations—political merely and probably not the acme of human wisdom, either in their inception or their working. Whatever they may have been, their purpose is served and they are, in most parts of the country, dead or dying fast; and nothing but an imminent danger arising from the efforts of bad and treasonable men at home can re-galvanize them even into spasmodic activity. But, why affirm or why deny? Loose in organization, and without any matter of membership, their objects, method of working and complete rolls could have been easily known to any who cared to inquire. They are all known—well known; and nothing but pre determined wickedness could have tortured them into bug-a-boos for alarming the opposition. There is and never has been in any one or all of them anything to create alarm. Members in whom *job* stands in stead of brains, may have threatened what they and their associates would do; but that there ever was any action taken or contemplated which could by any stretch of fear, though quickened by imaginations, bind together a party or organized part thereof to any purpose not consonant with the fullest political and personal rights of the opposition, or to any object not identified with a desire for a speedy peace and the vindication of the Constitution as it is, we, knowing what we say, do unite solemnly and publicly deny!

We still expect that the men who have organized, under the plea of necessity for a defensive society, an association that embrace in its membership every armed traitor and secessionist in the North, will heed what we say. We cannot even expect them to intermit their efforts to undermine our Government. They will go on with their machinations. The distribution of incendiary documents will not be arrested. The fears of the rank and file of the opposition will be continually played upon; and the handing out of arms to be used in their sanctuary cases will not stop. We can only appeal to those whom the traitors are misleading, to halt before they go so far as to become the open enemies of their country and their country's cause. We tell them of the peril in their path; and we warn them that, they and the peril will inevitably meet if they are pressed on by their guides with the recklessness by which they have surrendered. We reiterate again and again, for their instruction, the fact that they ought long ago to have discovered, that their party in its organization is marked by men, who, even from prudential motives, would make no secret of the fact that they wish to end in disaster and shame the Union to be destroyed. Of such are the Woods and Vallandighams, and of such are the hosts of lesser lights of the man-selling faith who are daily betraying their country, and, in the State where he belongs, Thad. Stevens mainly adventures, who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a further upheaval of all the elements upon which society and society institutions should repose, is natural enough. Their interests, not their country, are their care; and they is no depth of wickedness, no amount of falsehood, no extent of perfidy, no enormities of treason that they will not dare in the pursuit of their purpose. But that does not make neither position nor intent the less infamous. Those who would betray the property of the State of Illinois to the enemy are invited, should be willing, to hang for it; and those who threaten or say or do more than threaten or say, should be seized, and for the deeds justly to be seized, to add to the already many and shamefully ripened upon their heads. We do not believe, with such as these, that the Government and control our friends in that interest. To point out to them the baselessness of their imagining, to convince them that they go at the back of bad men; to assure them that the Republicans, Union Leaguers and all, have with them a common interest in the inheritance that our fathers left, and that they will join with them in its defense when it is threatened by public enemies without or usurpers within; to make at all times the patriot's duty superior to the partisan's prejudice, and to conciliate rather than to repel those whose views of duty do not harmonize with our own,—these are the duties of the hour, and if they are done, this conspiracy, wide-spread and dangerous as it seems, will come to naught. Publicity has already done much to destroy its dangers. A little firmness with the leaders and wise dealing with the deluded will accomplish the rest.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD.

We have received the charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad, approved July 2d, 1864. Amid the intense interest taken by our citizens in the war, the magnitude of this great enterprise and its bearing upon the development of the North west, may have been overlooked. So far as we can judge, it does not conflict in any respect with the Central Pacific Road, and its friends seem only to have asked a grant of lands and not an issue of bonds to aid in its construction. It will be remembered, however, that the Northern is the only route along which the lands are rich and capable of sustaining a large population for the entire distance, and hence the grant of lands may be more effective in securing its construction, than both the lands and the bonds granted to the central route.

The first section of the bill names a large list of commissioners, embracing gentlemen in most if not all of the free States. For Illinois they are Seth Fuller, Wm. Kellogg, U. S. Grant, William B. Ogden, William G. Greene, Leonard Swest, Henry W. Blodgett and Porter Sheldon; Indiana, Thomas A. Morris and Jesse L. Williams; for Michigan, Samuel Ira Case, Henry S. Hall, David H. Jerome, Thomas D. Gilbert, and C. A. Trowbridge; Wisconsin, Edward H. Broadhead, Alexander Mitchell, Benjamin Ferguson, Levi Sterling, and —— Marshal; for Iowa, H. W. Starr, Platt Smith, Nixon Denton, William Leighton, B. F. Allen, Reuben Noble and J. L. Davies; and for Minnesota, Cyrus Aldrich, H. M. Rice, John McKusick, H. C. Waite and Stephen Miller. The commissioners for the older States and from the Pacific coast, are also mostly men of high character, who can with those already named, if they choose, command the energies and the capital of the nation, to build this great highway for the commerce of the world. The Company are empowered to construct a railway and telegraph within the territory of the United States, and North of the forty-fifth degree of latitude, from some point on Lake Superior to Puget's Sound, with a branch via the Columbia River, leaving the main trunk at the most suitable point, not more than three hundred miles east of its western terminus, to Portland, in the State of Oregon. The capital stock of the company is to consist of one million of shares of one hundred dollars each. The company may organize and appoint officers as soon as twenty thousand shares have been subscribed and ten dollars per share have actually been paid into the treasury of the Company.

Section second grants the right of way through the public lands of the United States, and also the right to take stone, timber and other materials, to aid in its construction, from the adjacent public lands of the United States. The Indian title is to be extinguished by the United States to all the lands granted to the company as fast as possible.

Section third grants to the company every alternate section of land—except mineral lands—odd and even lands not to be considered as mineral—designated by odd numbers to the amount of twenty alternate sections of land, on each side of the line of the road through any of the territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections on each side of the road when it passes through a State. Provision is made to select agricultural lands in lieu of mineral, or where the title has been secured by individuals.

In other sections it is provided that the road and telegraph line may be finished in sections of twenty-five miles, and the fee simple to the lands to which the company then becomes entitled is perfected by the certificate of the President of the United States. The company must commence the road and telegraph line within two years from the date of the approval of the charter by the President, and complete fifty miles each year thereafter—the whole to be finished and in operation by the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. The road and telegraph lines are to be at the service of the United States on terms at least as favorable as those granted to individuals. The other provisions of the bill are directed to the regulation and carrying out of the main features as above indicated.

If the rebellion is crushed out within the next year, there is reason now to hope that it will be, and the energies of the nation can be directed to the building of the Northern and the Central Pacific Railways, one or both of them can certainly be completed by the Fourth of July eighteen hundred and seventy-six. What a magnificent centennial celebration will the nation then hold! No victory in the field of the world will have been marked with events so glorious and enduring. No nation has ever achieved half so much. Not a slave polluting our soil, railways and telegraphs stretching from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, binding the States of the Union in a community of interest and feeling never again to be broken. Schools and colleges and churches abounding everywhere—who would dare to set limits to the intellectual, the social and the moral elevation of our people? But perhaps all this may be regarded as so phonoric and visionary. People of the United States, stand by your Government, fill up your patriot armies and crush out every vestige of treason, and you can make all the brightest anticipations of the future a substantial, a glorious reality.

Citizenship of Soldiers.

Foreign-born soldiers honorably discharged from the volunteer or regular army of the United States, may be immediately naturalized. John Aberdien, a gallant Scotchman, was lately nominated for Circuit Clerk of Knox county. He had not been naturalized, but had served and been honorably discharged from the army. The Copperheads declared him ineligible. His friends came to Chicago, and Mr. Arnold furnished them a copy of the law (stat. at large, 27th Cong., page 597), introduced by him, under which he can be immediately naturalized and made eligible. All soldiers of foreign birth honorably discharged, who have resided in the United States one year, may be immediately naturalized.

A Terrible Death by the Careless use of Oil.

Miss Mary White, a beautiful Bohemian young lady, about 16 years of age, living in the family of C. G. Roberts, Esq., of Du Page, Ill., was literally burned to death on Monday, the 25th inst.

In the absence of all the family from the house, except a soldier who was sick in bed, Miss White, wishing to make the coal fire burn more rapidly, took the kerosene can, which contained about one gallon of oil, and commenced pouring it on the glowing coals. An explosion immediately took place. The fire ignited the can, bursting it open at every seam, making a report that was heard at a great distance.

The unfortunate girl was at once wrapt in a sheet of liquid fire. Inhaling the surrounding flame at every breath, and screaming most frightfully, she ran for help. The sick soldier, grasping his bedclothes, followed her to the street and attempted to smother the devouring flames, but before they could be subdued the work of death was done. She expired after about five hours of the most intense suffering.

☞ The *Troy Times* says: "The wife of Gen. Seymour has received several letters from her husband, who is now in Charleston, under the order of Gen. Jones assigning Federal prisoners to localities exposed to the fire of our shells. Gen. Seymour states that he is in good health and spirits, and speaks of a recent order he has seen, instructing the Confederate officers to treat him humanely during his stay there. The order was communicated by Davis, and was in pursuance of a determination of Seymour's to treat that it will be, and the energies of the nation can be directed to the building of the Northern and the Central Pacific Railways, one or both of them can certainly be completed by the Fourth of July eighteen hundred and seventy-six. What a magnificent centennial celebration will the nation then hold! No victory in the field of the world will have been marked with events so glorious and enduring. No nation has ever achieved half so much. Not a slave polluting our soil, railways and telegraphs stretching from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, binding the States of the Union in a community of interest and feeling never again to be broken. Schools and colleges and churches abounding everywhere—who would dare to set limits to the intellectual, the social and the moral elevation of our people? But perhaps all this may be regarded as so phonoric and visionary. People of the United States, stand by your Government, fill up your patriot armies and crush out every vestige of treason, and you can make all the brightest anticipations of the future a substantial, a glorious reality.

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over Judge Eckles, the peace candidate. The Union men were present in large numbers, and were addressed by Gov. O. P. Morton, Judge Hughes and others. The campaign in Indiana has commenced suspiciously for the Union cause at the Greencastle Convention.

☞ A correspondent of the Washington *Intelligencer*, writing from Niagara Falls gives a few facts concerning the "distinguished individuals from the Confederate States, who are termed Peace Commissioners." He asserts that their "tone of feeling is subdued," and that they "confidentially half admitted their weakness, and seemed to want to make a clean breast of their troubles and the tight place they were placed in by the victorious armies of Gens. Grant and Sherman." He further tells us of their anxiety to displace Mr. Lincoln—"one of the attendes saying he hoped almost any other man than Abraham Lincoln might be elected our next President; then they would submit to a proposition that even the State of Vermont would not reject."

☞ A truce has been concluded between Denmark and the German Powers, which is to last until July 31, and will undoubtedly be followed by the conclusion of peace. A Berlin Ministerial paper, in referring to the Danish proposals for peace, expresses its belief that the German Powers will meet any reasonable propositions by every means fairly open to them, but it adds that peace is no longer to be obtained by Denmark except upon her giving up the whole of Schles rig-Holstein, and recognising its independence.

☞ Gen. McPherson, who was killed near Atlanta, on Friday, was engaged to be married to a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Baltimore. The dispatch announcing his death, by accident fell into her hands on its arrival. It was addressed to her mother, who, not being able to see well without her glasses, passed it to her daughter, engaged to the deceased, to read. Seeing that it recorded his death, she instantly fainted.

☞ The quota of New York State is alleged to be 89 318. This is about 2,700 to each Congressional District, taking the average. It is one in seven and sixteenths of the total vote for President in 1860; and nearly one in 44 of the entire population. This ratio would produce, on the population of the Free States and Territories (viz. N. Y., and subsequently in Judge O. L. Davis. He pursued his professional career with distinguished success until the summer of 1862. Few men in the profession of law have deserved or enjoyed in a equal degree the public confidence. Respectable, but not greatly excelling in forensic ability, he stood unrivalled in his remarkable accuracy as a counsellor and in the reliability and soundness of his counsel and opinions, and in those qualities which entitled him to a character, often conferred on Judges of the highest profession, of an honest lawyer. He professed a singular power, evidently unconscious, but not less real, of winning the hearts of all around him. Acquaintance with him soon begat esteem, and esteem quickly ripened into affection. Soon after his establishment at Danville he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hill, a most estimable lady, who is surrounded by an interesting family of children and now mourns his loss. His amiability and affection in his home diffused happiness throughout the entire household, insomuch that the sojourner of a few weeks would depart expressing the regret that the pleasantest impressions of his life were at an end.

At the opening of the war he was among the leaders of the first military organizations in his town. His position, from first to last, was for the preservation of the Union at any cost. During the first year of the war, personal business responsibilities made it impossible for him to enter the service, but the struggle in his mind in the midst of duties apparently conflicting, was constant and painful.

At length, in August, 1862, the desire to serve his country in her army could no longer be repressed, and sacrificing a lucrative business, the society of an affectionate family and all the congenial pursuits of life, he went forth to share the fortunes of war. He was appointed to the command of the 125th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which position he held with increasing popularity until his death. Kind and affable in all his relations—an officer, he was nevertheless prompt, faithful, and laborious in the discharge of duty, successfully striving to bring his regiment to the highest standard of military efficiency.

On the 27th of June, 1864, in the terrible assault upon the rebel position at Kenesaw Mountain, his regiment was assigned to the most difficult point. The Brigade commander, Gen. McCook, dangerously wounded was carried from the rear and his command devolved upon Col. Harmon. But within the space of a few minutes as he was cheering on his gallant boys with sword drawn and uplifted arm, a rebel ball struck him like the breast, and he fell exclaiming, "I am shot dead," and in a few minutes expired. He is gone. He sleeps with the heroes of all time. And though many, perhaps, as great and good as he have died as bravely in their country's sacred cause, yet it is the spontaneous testimony of all who knew Colonel Harmon that no more noble offering than he has yet been sacrificed as the price of a nation's redemption. P. D. H.

DANVILLE, July 26, 1864.

(Chicago Christian *Times* please copy.)

STATE NEWS.

WILL COUNTY.

Robert Palmer, long a resident of Joliet, was drowned a few days ago, in the canal basin in that city.

MASON COUNTY.

The Union men of Mason county have put in nomination the following ticket for county officers: For Circuit Clerk, Capt. W. W. Stout; Sheriff, Henry T. Straw; Coroner, William A Martin. The Havana *Voice* speaks of it as an excellent ticket.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

At the County Convention held at Rockford a short time since, William Brown was nominated for the Assembly, W. N. Capwell for Circuit Clerk, James E. Dennis for Sheriff, and John Bowber for Coroner.

The citizens of Lee county celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, on the 1st of August. H. Ford Douglas, of Chicago, delivers the oration.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

The Alton train, due at Springfield on Wednesday night, was detained by the burning of 500 cords of wood between Springfield and Carlinville. The heat beat the rails and others had to be substituted.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

Passengers report that south of Pana the drought is very severe. Corn is much smaller than it is here, and the prospect for a crop is quite poor. Grass is nearly all dried up, and all kinds of vegetation are suffering.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Albert Mulliken, an old and prominent citizen of Champaign, died very suddenly, on the 22d inst., of heart disease.

FROM PANA.

The Montgomery County Rebels—Excitement at Hillsboro—The Situation—Bob Davis and his Regiment—Necessity for Martial Law—The Result of Copperhead Teaching—The Work of Evil—Preacher on the Rampage.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

PANA, Christian Co., Ill., July 28, 1864.

I briefly indicated by telegraph to you a few of the outrages, perpetrated in Christian and Montgomery counties, by the band of rebels, at present encamped midway between Vandalia and Hillsboro.

EXCITEMENT.

At the latter place there is great excitement and a delegation of some of the most respectable citizens of the town and vicinity have united in a demand upon the Governor for protection. They insist that they and their families shall not be left at the mercy of a band of bushwhackers and assassins.

THE INSURGENTS.

These men, numbering from two to three hundred, are under the command of one Clingman, a notorious Missouri refugee and border ruffian. They have plundered the loyal citizens of money, arms and provisions. The ripened crops and the ripening grain are taken without scruple. They are excellently well armed with guns, rifles and knives, and while they have no military discipline and most thorough organization. For some reason, Hillsboro is an especial object of vengeance to them. There are many whole souled Union men there who have been active efforts in that portion of the State, who will not sit down quietly while these outrages are being perpetrated with impunity without attempting to punish the perpetrators.

THREATS.

The rebels have sworn to lay waste the town, and great fears are entertained that they will carry their threat into effect to-day. There is great wealth in Hillsboro, and should an attack be made they would undoubtedly be able to create a terrible booty.

LIKELIHOOD OF ATTACK.

How serious the inhabitants consider the likelihood of attack may be inferred from the fact that a company of militia is now actually in arms, and that all the country flocking to the village are strongly picketed day and night. Should the bushwhackers make their appearance they would be roughly handled, as with the present force could not be prevented from forcing an entrance into the village, where they would have matters pretty much their own way.

BOB DAVIS AND HIS REGIMENT.

About the time of the Morgan raid, the Copperheads of Montgomery raised a regiment, ostensibly for State defense, but really to aid John Morgan in case he should turn his steps this way. Of that regiment, Bob Davis, a noted Copperhead and secessionist, who once ran for Sheriff of Montgomery, was Colonel. For months thereafter, Bob was in daily expectation of receiving his commission, and hourly thought to find a resting place in some governmental fortress. Since he has been allowed to pursue the even tenor of his way unmolested, he has recovered a portion of his senses, and, it is said, has refused to favor this idea demonstration. His former associates are terribly enraged because of his defection, and threaten to burn his house and lay waste his possessions. Bob is between two fires. If he takes up arms and joins the insurgents, the Provost Marshal will arrest him; if he goes back upon his friends, they will ruin him. Bob is decidedly uncomfortable, and realizes in its full strength the truth of the aphorism, "The way of the transgressor is hard."

MARTIAL LAW.

This section of Illinois should be placed under martial law immediately, and the rebel scoundrels hunted off the face of the earth, like wolves. Feelings of humanity should not be allowed to influence our actions when dealing with them. If they are allowed to form encampments in our most populous localities, depredations, thefts, conflagrations, with not an attempt to bring them to punishment, the lives of Union men and peaceable citizens will no longer be worth a rush.

CORRESPONDENCE PILGRIMS.

No one pretends that all the Copperheads in this section are concerned in or even approve of the high-handed proceedings in Montgomery county. Many openly and not approve of the murder of Dr. York at Charleston, when the Coles county riots were inaugurated. But these riots and these unlawful proceedings are the direct and legitimate fruit of the treasonable teachings and inflammatory harangues of just such men as Eden and his Congressional fellowmen. If in the early in the campaign their speeches produce such direful effects, what may we not expect before the idea of November shall have passed?

These outrages have been productive of some good. It has shown honest well-meaning Democrats the awful abyss to which such as Eden and Vallandigham are leading them, and they are leaving the Copperhead party by scores and hundreds. Joe Wright Union man, is said to be among the latest to bolt. He was hooted at by Vallandigham the other day, after Eccles had delivered himself of one of his usual violent efforts. "If that is Democracy, I'll have none of it."

A UNION PREACHER.

In some of the disloyal sections of the State, where ordinary men cannot utter a loyal word without endangering their lives, there are some persons who do not hesitate to lift up their voices and denounce traitors and treason. Such a one is Rev. Mr. Weaver, of Mudd Point, Coles county. Starting during the services on Sunday last a preached an excellent Union sermon and prayed for the success of our cause. several of the Copperhead members fell themselves aggrieved, and walked outside for the consolation of the service. One of these "damned abolitionist a good thrashing. After the exercises, Mr. Weaver walked out of the church door, and was immediately assailed by a strapping descendant of chivalry. This aroused the lion in the meek-minded preacher, and he laid out right and left, and beat and mangled the Copperhead who had struck him until he roared like a calf and was glad to beg for mercy. His two brother Copperheads, coming to the assistance of their champion, took to their heels to escape the wrath evidently to come. Bon.

Death of Col. O. F Harmon.

[For the Chicago Daily Tribune.]

Colonel Oscar F. Harmon, of Danville, Illinois, was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27th, 1864. Numerous as are the good and great men who have given all they had to give in the sacrifice to their country, it is yet fitting to pay a passing tribute to each one as he falls and cast a simple wreath upon each hero's tomb.

Among this army of patriot martyrs perhaps there is no one who by intrinsic worth is entitled to a higher distinction than Col. Harmon. As a citizen, universally beloved, as a lawyer universally eminent in his profession and unsullied in his integrity, as a legislator, incorruptible in fidelity to his constituents and to the public interests; as a soldier and officer, honored as the bravest of the brave; as a Christian, without reproach, he has left a place vacant in our community which we may long seek in vain to fill.

Reared under the stern discipline of labor upon the farm in Wheatland, Monroe county, New York, on arriving at manhood, he devoted his energies to the acquirement of an education and preparation for the practice of law.

After the completion of his academic course his first year and a half were spent in the then popular law school of Prof John W. Fowler, of Lockport, N. Y., and subsequently he passed another year and a half in the office of Smith & Griffin, at Rochester, N. Y., from which, in March, 1852, he removed to Danville, Ills., where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and subsequently with Judge O. L. Davis. He pursued his professional career with distinguished success until the summer of 1862.

Few men in the profession of law have deserved or enjoyed in a equal degree the public confidence. Respectable, but not greatly excelling in forensic ability, he stood unrivalled in his remarkable accuracy as a counsellor and in the reliability and soundness of his counsel and opinions, and in those qualities which entitled him to a character, often conferred on Judges of the highest profession, of an honest lawyer. He professed a singular power, evidently unconscious, but not less real, of winning the hearts of all around him. Acquaintance with him soon begat esteem, and esteem quickly ripened into affection. Soon after his establishment at Danville he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hill, a most estimable lady, who is surrounded by an interesting family of children and now mourns his loss. His amiability and affection in his home diffused happiness throughout the entire household, insomuch that the sojourner of a few weeks would depart expressing the regret that the pleasantest impressions of his life were at an end.

At the opening of the war he was among the leaders of the first military organizations in his town. His position, from first to last, was for the preservation of the Union at any cost. During the first year of the war, personal business responsibilities made it impossible for him to enter the service, but the struggle in his mind in the midst of duties apparently conflicting, was constant and painful.

At length, in August, 1862, the desire to serve his country in her army could no longer be repressed, and sacrificing a lucrative business, the society of an affectionate family and all the congenial pursuits of life, he went forth to share the fortunes of war. He was appointed to the command of the 125th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which position he held with increasing popularity until his death. Kind and affable in all his relations—an officer, he was nevertheless prompt, faithful, and laborious in the discharge of duty, successfully striving to bring his regiment to the highest standard of military efficiency.

On the 27th of June, 1864, in the terrible assault upon the rebel position at Kenesaw Mountain, his regiment was assigned to the most difficult point. The Brigade commander, Gen. McCook, dangerously wounded was carried from the rear and his command devolved upon Col. Harmon. But within the space of a few minutes as he was cheering on his gallant boys with sword drawn and uplifted arm, a rebel ball struck him like the breast, and he fell exclaiming, "I am shot dead," and in a few minutes expired. He is gone. He sleeps with the heroes of all time. And though many, perhaps, as great and good as he have died as bravely in their country's sacred cause, yet it is the spontaneous testimony of all who knew Colonel Harmon that no more noble offering than he has yet been sacrificed as the price of a nation's redemption. P. D. H.

DANVILLE, July 26, 1864.

(Chicago Christian *Times* please copy.)

STATE NEWS.

WILL COUNTY.

Robert Palmer, long a resident of Joliet, was drowned a few days ago, in the canal basin in that city.

MASON COUNTY.

The Union men of Mason county have put in nomination the following ticket for county officers: For Circuit Clerk, Capt. W. W. Stout; Sheriff, Henry T. Straw; Coroner, William A Martin. The Havana *Voice* speaks of it as an excellent ticket.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

At the County Convention held at Rockford a short time since, William Brown was nominated for the Assembly, W. N. Capwell for Circuit Clerk, James E. Dennis for Sheriff, and John Bowber for Coroner.

The citizens of Lee county celebrate the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, on the 1st of August. H. Ford Douglas, of Chicago, delivers the oration.

SANGAMON COUNTY.

The Alton train, due at Springfield on Wednesday night, was detained by the burning of 500 cords of wood between Springfield and Carlinville. The heat beat the rails and others had to be substituted.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

Passengers report that south of Pana the drought is very severe. Corn is much smaller than it is here, and the prospect for a crop is quite poor. Grass is nearly all dried up, and all kinds of vegetation are suffering.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

Albert Mulliken, an old and prominent citizen of Champaign, died very suddenly, on the 22d inst., of heart disease.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 29, 1864.

There is an increased activity and a monetary stringency to-day, with a good supply for mercantile uses. The rate is ten per cent. For speculative purposes there is no visible demand. The premium on gold is steady at 250@2 cents; cargo sehr. Hunbo di, from Muskegon, sold by Hart & Maxwell, 8,000 feet rafted lumber, at $20 @ 21; cargo sehr. Hunbo di, from Muskegon, sold by Hart & Maxwell, 8,000 feet rafted lumber, at $20 @ 21; cargo sehr. Two Brothers, from Oconto, sold by Gray & Co., 170,000 feet lumber, at $18.50; cargo sehr. Challenge, from Kalamazoo sold by Morton, 80,000 feet lumber, at $18; cargo sehr. Two Charlies, from Manitowoc, sold by Carter, 90,000 feet lumber, at $18; cargo sehr. Two Brothers, from Kalamazoo, sold by Carter, 80,000 sawed shingles, at $2.50; cargo sehr. A. L. Reynoso, from Oconto, sold by Whitcomb, 120,000 feet lumber, at $18.50.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—	Per M.
First Clear, 2 M	$22.00@24.00
Second Clear, 2 M	20.00@22.00
Third Clear, 2 M	18.00@20.00
Shop Boards	16.00@18.00
Common Boards	14.00@16.00
Common Boards	12.00@14.00
Fencing	12.00@13.00
Cull Boards	8.00@10.00
Clear Siding, Dressed	24.00@26.00
Second Clear Flooring, Dressed	24.00@26.00
Third Clear Flooring, Dressed	22.00@24.00
Fencing, Dressed	18.00@20.00
Common Siding, Dressed	18.00@20.00
Cedar Posts, each	20@25c
Shingles, Shaved, Star	2.50@3.00
Shingles, Shaved, Extra	2.25@2.50
Shingles, Shaved, Clear	2.00@2.25
Shingles, Sawed, Star	2.00@2.25
Shingles, Sawed, Extra	1.75@2.00
Shingles, Sawed, Clear	1.50@1.75

Bank Commissioner's Notice.—The Philadelphia Press of Wednesday says:

We are glad to be able to announce the important fact that the Commissioner of Banking, Hon. Thomas Cochran, of Montgomery county, has appointed the Atlantic and Great Western railroad company's agent in this city, Mr. Thomas Dickson, which requires the Atlantic and Great Western to make their payments at the office of the Commissioner in large sums each day, and the Commissioner, in turn, to make payments to the banks in small sums of currency. This arrangement is said to be the finest of the kind in the Great Country, and its satisfactory to the banks generally. It gives new and unobstructed outlet to New York, and will be of great benefit to the Atlantic and Great Western route, as well as first class hotel to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, and the Great Western Railroad has the right to select their own agent for the sale of tickets, and the Commissioner chose the New Jersey Central as their favorite link in the chain of connections. The Provost Marshal General and New England. An additional short form of receipt is also to be adopted, by the use of which the Commissioner can communicate by telegraph with the agents of the banks in London and Liverpool, the latest position of the money market, and thus enable the banks to improve every advantage in the rates in Europe. The Atlantic and Great Western will be the shortest line to Cleveland, Columbus, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. It will also make another valuable link in the chain of connections with the Ohio and Mississippi, as well as west of Corry, will soon be available for continuous trains from the East and Europe to Chicago. The Atlantic and Great Western road would probably be entirely exempted from Pennsylvania.

The aggregate value of the exports of produce and merchandise from the port of New York during the past week was $6,302,511, against $1,816,239 the previous week, and $2,000,000 the week before. The exports of specie during the past week were $1,000,000.

The following is a copy of the official advertisement of the new loan:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 21, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Secretary of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries of the United States, and by the National Banks, designated as depositaries of public money, and which may be duly authorized to act as agents for the purpose, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1864, entitled "An act to authorize a loan for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, and for other purposes," for bonds of the United States, to the amount of $200,000,000, or any part thereof, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from the date thereof, and payable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, payable lawful money at the office where the principal may be payable, on the fifteenth day of June and December in each year, and will be issued in the following denominations, viz: fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, five thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars, and one hundred thousand dollars.

Subscriptions will be received at par, and accrued interest in lawful money from the last day of June, July or August, as the case may be, to the day of delivery.

Duplicates of all subscriptions will be required, and the original subscriptions will be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the duplicates, as soon as practicable after the receipt thereof.

Payments will be required to be made at the time of delivery of the bonds, or of the interim certificates given therefor, as hereinafter provided.

Interim certificates will be issued to subscribers, pending the preparation of the bonds, which will be exchanged for bonds of the denominations desired, as soon as they can be prepared.

Payments may be made from the date of the deposit of the bonds designated in the fifth section of the act of June 30, 1864, or from the date of the deposit of any of the bonds designated in the act of March 3, 1863, or from the date of the deposit of any of the bonds designated in the act of March 3, 1863, or from the date of the deposit of any of the bonds designated in the act of March 3, 1863, or from the date of the deposit of any of the bonds designated in the act of March 3, 1863, or from the date of

EASTMAN

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

THE CITY.

OBSERVATORY.—An observatory, sixty feet in height, to be used for the purposes of the Coast Survey, is being erected on Michigan avenue at the south end of the Soldiers' Rest.

PORK PACKERS.—A meeting of the Pork Packers Association was advertised to be held on 'Change yesterday. But as few were present they adjourned to meet at the same place at half-past twelve to-day.

A NOBLE ACT.—On Thursday Mr. R. Rosenthaler of the firm of Greensfelder & Rosenthaler, boot and shoe makers, No. 113 South Clark street, procured a substitute and had him mustered into the service for three years, paying him $300 in cash. The substitute was an exempt, having served a three years term in the Irish Brigade.

RUNAWAY.—A team attached to an ice wagon yesterday took fright, as they were passing along Randolph street, and ran a long distance, breaking the wagon and throwing out and severely injuring the driver, named Thomas Halsted. The flight of the horses was finally arrested, but not until the contents of the wagon had been very profusely distributed along the pavement.

REBEL PRISONERS.—Two hundred and eleven rebel prisoners arrived at Camp Douglas yesterday morning. They came from Louisville, and were captured by General Sherman in the recent fight. They were in charge of a detachment of thirty-four men, under Capt. F. J. Seibenthal, of the 133 Indiana Infantry. The prisoners went directly to Camp, and the guard were entertained at the Rest.

OHIO FEMALE COLLEGE.—This sterling institution of learning continues its career of prosperity and usefulness. During the past year two hundred and twenty ladies, representing fifteen States of the Union, have received the benefits of its instruction. It has recently received an endowment of $100,000, which will add greatly to its means of usefulness. We call attention to its advertisement in another column. The fall term opens September 5th.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a boy of fifteen years of age, working on the roof of the Cathedral on Wolcott street, fell to the ground a distance of sixty-five feet and sustained a compound fracture of the left arm. He was carried immediately to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and Dr. O'Kelly summoned. Every effort that could be exerted was put forth to alleviate the sufferings of the boy, and he is now doing well.

ACCIDENT.—A little boy named Jerry Saddler, a baker, residing at No. 122 Monroe street, was severely injured yesterday by being run over by a dray, driven by Patrick Denver. The little fellow attempted to cross the street in front of the approaching vehicle, but stumbled and fell, and the heavy dray passed over him, breaking one leg and inflicting other injury but not of a very serious character. The bystanders expressed much indignation toward Denver, whom they assert did not rein up his horse so soon as he might have done.

PRUSSIAN CONSULATE.—Mr. Claussenius, No. 47 Clark street, has lately been appointed to the consulate of the Prussian Government for Chicago and the Western States. Mr. Claussenius was formerly Secretary of the Prussian Consul at New York. His appointment will be a source of pleasure to many, as hitherto there has been no Prussian Consulate for Chicago—a fact which has caused much inconvenience to persons of that nationality.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.—In the TRIBUNE of Thursday we noticed the fact that S. C. Stringham entered complaint against J. H. Stack, charging him with the theft of his watch, which he swore positively he felt Stack taking from his pocket. The watch was subsequently found in the complainant's bed. Yesterday Stringham was arrested and brought before Justice Brown, charged with wilful perjury in making the complaint. He was held to appear for further examination on Monday next.

OUR QUOTA.—Is anything being done towards furnishing men to fill the last call made by the President? Beyond the procuration of a few representative recruits, no effort seems to be made to give the men so urgently needed. Five hundred thousand men are wanted, a regiment of whom must come from Cook county. It is not much that we are called upon to do; let us not be laggard in yielding that little. Where are our city and county authorities? Do they forget so soon the call for men in September? It is time to be moving in the matter.

AN EMBEZZLER.—A. P. VanCott, a jeweller of Milwaukee, was recently robbed by a dishonest clerk named G. R. Wilson, of jewelry, watches, diamonds, &c., to the amount of $3,000. Wilson had been a long time in VanCott's employ and seems to have commenced a system of embezzlement some time ago. When suspected he fled to this city, and was arrested here a few days since, and a small portion of the goods recovered. Yesterday officer Casey discovered a watch and chain worth $60—a part of the stolen goods—in a pawn shop where Wilson had pawned them for $35. It was of course secured.

DROWNED.—John Spencer, a youth thirteen years of age, son of Wm. Spencer, a carrier of the TRIBUNE, was drowned in the lake on Thursday, near the Illinois Central depot. He left home about noon on Thursday for the purpose of bathing. Failing to return as expected, his parents became alarmed and instituted a search for him. His garments were found upon the shore of the lake, and about eight o'clock the body was found a few rods from the beach, his feet bedded in the sand and his body nearly erect. Coroner Wagner held an inquest upon the body yesterday morning, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—Those of our readers who want light Summer clothing, to suit the present weather, will find exactly what they require at the establishment of G. T. Belding & Co., on Randolph street, under the Sherman House. They have the lightest of gossamer fabrics fit for those to whom the grasshopper is a burden, and material of more substantial mould for those who can endure the burden and heat of the day. Fancy cassimere suits, and all grades of linen goods are there made up in every variety of style and size, for men, boys, youths, gents or gentlemen. The mechanic will find the exquisite will be equally suited. They continue to sell at prices which will not fail to command future custom. Buying at first cost, making up their own goods and being content with a small profit, their terms will always be found peculiarly favorable. Remember that outer and under clothing of every description can always be obtained at Belding's, Sherman House block, at a little less than what some dealers call "prime cost."

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Churches, is extending its influence, its circle of subscribers, its labors, and its corps of workers. We are glad to recognize this healthful growth, the evidence thereof being most substantial. Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., the controlling spirit, has taken unto himself a helpmeet for the labor, in the person of Rev. Arthur Edwards, of the Detroit Conference, who is spoken of as "a fine scholar, and a ready and graceful writer." Mr. Charles Philbrick will retain his connection with the *Advocate*, but in a slightly different sphere of duties, devoting his time more exclusively to the publishing department. The churches throughout the Northwest will welcome Bro. Edwards to the chair editorial, and find in him a most efficient laborer in that department of the Lord's vineyard.

RIOT.—Yesterday afternoon there was quite a speck of a riot at the wood yard of H. W. Hoyt on River street, near Rush street bridge. Being in great want of laborers, Mr. Hoyt had obtained the services of a couple of colored men to aid in piling wood in his yard. A little afternoon he was waited upon by a number of Irishmen and ordered to discharge the colored workers. He refused to do so, and was then told that they should not be permitted to work upon any consideration, and threatened with great violence if they were not at once dismissed. Mr. Hoyt was resolute, and soon a large crowd of infuriated Paddies gathered, and after freely abusing Mr. Hoyt, commenced an assault upon the negroes, who were roughly handled. The assistance of the police was called for, and officers O'Donnell and Rogers were sent to restore order. They succeeded in dispersing the crowd and arresting two of the rioters named Williams and Patrick Kern, who were taken before Justice Miller, and held to bail in the sum of $1,500 each.

ANOTHER HERO FALLEN.—Yesterday morning the remains of Col. Silas Miller of the 36th Illinois Infantry, better known as the "Fox River Regiment," passed through Chicago *en route* for his late home in Aurora. The body was in charge of Dr. Young, formerly Surgeon of the Regiment. Col. Miller was well known in Aurora, where his death will be widely felt. He enlisted in the 36th in July, 1861, and was almost immediately appointed to the captaincy of Co. B. In September, 1862, with the regiment he took the field, and has since fought with a bravery which only an American fighting for Liberty and Union can exhibit. From the command of a company he speedily rose, till he gained the eagles and commanded his regiment. This exalted position he filled with honor to himself and service to his country, but his career was a short one. The Angel of Death had marked him as an early victim, and while leading his men at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, the gallant Colonel received a mortal wound from a rebel bullet. The funeral services of the departed hero will be held at Aurora on Sunday next. All friends are invited to attend.

AN EX-CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.—Martin Jennings, the virulent little Copperhead Ex-Constable whose atrocities have more than once been referred to in the TRIBUNE, is again in trouble. On Tuesday afternoon, assuming to be a Constable, Jennings arrested three females named Hamilton, Cavanaugh and Callahan, upon a charge of assault, and taking them before Justice McDonnell, they were each fined three dollars and costs. Jennings was paid Constable's fees. Some neighbors of the defendants appeared to have been implicated, but no proceedings were taken against them. Jennings being aware of the fact, after the charge was disposed of, went to them and describing himself as Chief of Police, recommended that a settlement should take place to avoid exposure in the Courts. The scared females readily acceded and handed over to Jennings some ten dollars. Subsequently it was ascertained that Jennings was an impostor, and proceedings were instituted against him. Jennings being unable to find bail in $500 on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, and $800 for assuming to be a member of the police force, with intent to commit a fraud, was committed for trial to the Recorder's Court.

BANQUET TO THE HECKER REGIMENT.—Last night was the occasion of the great reception banquet given by our German citizens to the 24th Illinois Infantry, better known as the "Hecker Jaeger" regiment. On Monday night, when the regiment arrived in Chicago, it was received in a most enthusiastic manner by the friends of the cause, but last night's entertainment seemed to be the most complete of the tenor. Welcomes are of two kinds—the appeal to the mind by means of eloquent speeches, and the appeal through the "inner man" to almost every susceptibility of the body—and it is generally found that when these varieties of mind and matter are placed in contradistinction, matter is commonly triumphant. The banquet was given in Turner Hall, and was of a most sumptuous character. The hall was decorated in a very elegant manner with evergreens, the banners [illegible] of the engagements in which the gallant boys of the 24th had distinguished themselves. A table [illegible] was provided for about three hundred persons, and every seat was occupied. The chair was taken by George Schneider, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue; he was supported by General Turchin, Colonel Mihalotzy, Captain Wm. Wagner, Esq., Coroner, J. G. Gindele, E. Juessen, Major Guenther, Captain [illegible], and others. [illegible]

DEATH OF COLONEL MULLIGAN.

The Hero of Lexington Fallen—Life and Character of the Deceased—Services in the Field—Preparations for the Funeral.

Another mighty one has fallen! Another hero been gathered into the glorious army of the faithful! A few weeks ago, we were called upon to chronicle the death of the gallant Col. F. A. Bartleson, and now, ere the sod upon his grave has grown green again, another Illinois warrior of equal rank and equal bravery has fallen in the service of his country, for we trace with tearful eyes the sad sentence borne upon the electric wires—"Colonel James A. Mulligan is dead."

For several days past rumors have reached the city regarding his fate, but the dispatches were so contradictory that his friends fondly hoped that, though wounded and a prisoner, he might still live. These hopes are now rudely dispelled by the following telegram, received yesterday by Mrs. Lewis, the sister of the Colonel, from Lieutenant Martin Russell, her son:

CUMBERLAND, July 28.

Mother (Mrs. Mulligan) and self have returned from the Confederate lines with the Colonel's remains. He was wounded on the 24th, and died on the 26th. We reached him on the morning of the 27th. We leave for Chicago immediately with his body, and will telegraph you at what time we will reach you. Poor James Nugent (First Lieutenant of Co. C, 23d Ill., brother-in-law to Col. Mulligan), I fear, sleeps in an unknown grave. He was a gallant boy. May God help you all to bear this calamity.

MARTIN RUSSELL.

Colonel Mulligan was wounded, as has already been reported to the TRIBUNE, on the 24th inst., at the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley. During a charge on the rebel lines he was shot in the shoulder and thigh. A squad of his men seeing him fall, attempted to carry him off the field, when the rebels, who were pressing our lines, came charging on, and the colors of his brigade were endangered. Mulligan, anticipating their loss, turned to his bearers and exclaimed, "Lay me down and save the flag," which order seeing hesitation of the brave men to desert their beloved commander, he reiterated until they obeyed him and

"Left him alone in his glory."

Ere they could return to the spot, the rebels had obtained possession of him, and in their hands the hero breathed his last. "Lay me down and save the flag"—Noble words of one of earth's noblemen, how fitting a farewell were they to his men. What deeds of valor will they inspire his brethren in arms to achieve.

"Soldier, rest, thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more;
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking;
Morn of toil, nor night of waking."

The gallant dead will be long regretted by a wide circle of friends, who had ever respected his name and honored his principles. His death has added one more link to the chain of thousands whose names bind the country to a vigorous prosecution of the war. Were the Union valueless, the blood of such men as Colonel Mulligan demands that the South be subjugated; or else that blood has been shed in vain. Irishmen, children of freedom, this death has caused a solemn duty to devolve upon you—that of vengeance. When you behold the chief who so long and so successfully has led your countrymen through the battle, you will buckle on your armor and fight with his gallant soldiers to wash out his bloodstains by deadly retribution. Your American brethren will participate in the work of vengeance, but upon you the duty is especially binding. He loved his country and yours, and we cannot doubt, from the expressions of his life, that his noble spirit, in its last agonies, reverted to the little beloved and oppressed isle beyond the sea. Few men of his rank could have been so ill spared at the present crisis as James A. Mulligan. As a soldier he stood very high, and that his heart was in the right place no one will care deny who listened to his impassioned orations.

LIFE OF COLONEL J. A. MULLIGAN.

James A. Mulligan was the son of Irish parents who emigrated to this country several years prior to his birth. He was born at Utica, New York, on the 25th of June, 1830, and therefore at the time of his death was only thirty-four years of age. In the autumn of 1836 his parents removed to Chicago, and after a few years' residence placed him in the University of St. Mary's of the Lake. His collegiate course was marked by close application to study and a fixed determination of purpose, which combined with a clearness and brightness of intellect, augured well for the success of the future man. Going through the regular course of study, young Mulligan graduated in 1850, being the first graduate from the University, and in the same year he commenced the study of the law, which he intended to follow as a profession. In 1851 he accompanied John Lloyd Stephens, the great American author, on his expedition to the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Stephens had just been appointed President of the Panama Railroad Company, and during the years of 1851-2 was engaged in personally superintending the construction of the road. After remaining at Panama about a year, the deceased returned to Chicago and resumed the study of his profession in the office of Hon. I. N. Arnold, much of his time being also engaged in editing a weekly Roman Catholic paper known as the *Western Tablet*. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately commenced practice in this city. As a young lawyer, he stood high and gained many friends. Possessed of great clearness of perception and remarkable oratorical powers, he promised to shine among the members of the bar, and so much was he respected that during the winter of 1857 he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Interior at Washington. But speedily national troubles clouded our political horizon; the hydra-headed monster—rebellion—arose in the land, clad in all its bloody hideousness, causing the patriotic fire to burn in the breast of every American to bring about its subjugation. Among the first to obey his country's call for help was James A. Mulligan, who, abandoning worldly prospects of a very bright character, sprang to arms shortly after the capture of Sumter.

In June, 1861, the 23d Illinois Infantry, better known as the "First Irish" or the Irish, afterwards "Mulligan's Brigade," was raised in Chicago, and the colonelcy offered to the young lawyer. He gladly accepted the post, and in July left the city for the front. To follow minutely the history of the gallant regiment would be useless in this notice. The glorious records of brilliant exploits achieved by it and its commander have been so clearly followed and treasured up by our readers, that throughout the whole Northwest the acts of Mulligan and his Brigade have become household words. During the first month or two of service the regiment was actively engaged in Virginia and Missouri until September, when it was ordered to the defense of Lexington, which town was threatened by a vastly superior force of the enemy, under Gen. Sterling Price. For nine days the gallant Mulligan held the town against heavy odds, praying for reinforcements. But reinforcements came not, and as is well known after nine days' determined resistance on the part of its brave commanders, Lexington fell into the hands of the rebels and Colonel Mulligan and his command were also captured.

After remaining in the hands of the rebels some weeks, Colonel Mulligan was exchanged, on the 24th of November, and returned to Chicago as the hero of Lexington. Few persons ever received a more brilliant ovation at the hands of this community than he. It was, in verity, a triumphal pageant, and the young hero was welcomed home with a joyful procession, a gorgeous display of fireworks, firing cannon and the hearty and enthusiastic plaudits of the assembled thousands. He was then at the very threshold of military life, and his fine person, gentlemanly manners and invariably upright courtesy, both as a civilian and soldier endeared him to the native born as well as to his own countrymen. But as time passed on, and he developed into the tried and matured soldier, he outgrew and often regretted—once in most emphatic terms to the writer—these spasmodic outbursts of enthusiasm. He more clearly saw the nature of the conflict and of his duties, and gave himself up to them with all the energies of his nature. He now came to Chicago for the last time, but in different state than before. He has finished his course, and lays down his sword with honor and without reproach. The bands that played notes of welcome will wail dirges, and the festal procession will be transformed into one of sorrow.

On his return to Chicago Colonel Mulligan re-organized his regiment. After a short tour through the Eastern States lecturing for various benevolent purposes, he was appointed to the command of Camp Douglas, guarding the rebel prisoners confined there. In January, 1862, he was ordered with his regiment to proceed to New Creek, Va., and hold that post. From that date till the time of his enlistment the gallant Colonel Mulligan participated in several hard fought battles, and won laurels upon the blood-stained fields of Harper's Ferry, Moorfield, Greenland Gap, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Hedgesville, Petersburg Gap and many other engagements. The regiment then returned to New Creek, where in March of this year thirty days furlough, and returned to Chicago for their time, the Colonel and his men returned to General Hunter's army in Western Virginia, and have since battled nobly.

Col. Mulligan was a peculiarly gifted writer—pungent, concise and logical. His productions often graced the columns of the TRIBUNE. He was strictly temperate, never having even tasted intoxicating liquors. He was an earnest, devoted Catholic, and an exemplary man in private life. In politics he was an old-school Democrat—a follower of the immortal Douglas, and not a Vallandigham-Storey-Jeff Davis Copperhead. The one principle of his life was the "preservation of the Union." For this he fought, bled and died. Would that there were more Democrats of this genus. Such men tend to break down the barriers of party prejudice, for Col. James A. Mulligan was, what every Republican is, an Unconditional Union man.

James Nugent, the soldier spoken of as dead in Lieut. Russell's telegram, is another gallant Irishman. He is a brother-in-law of the brave Colonel, and enlisted about the same time. In May, 1862, he was appointed to the Second Lieutenancy of Company C, 23d Illinois Infantry and some months afterwards his valor caused him to be promoted to the First Lieutenancy. We understand that at his death he commanded a company. His body has not been recovered, and, if dead, he occupies a soldier's grave, being buried where he fell, battling with his Colonel for freedom.

Colonel Mulligan's mother remarried to Michael Lantry, who joined Mulligan's battery as Lieutenant, and died last December. His mother is still living.

The deceased leaves a wife and two children, both girls, of the ages of three and one years, respectively. His other living relatives are a sister—Mrs. Lewis—and two half-sisters, one married to Mr. Colby and one unmarried.

No nobler patriot or braver soldier has ever fallen prey to the destroying angel than James A. Mulligan. Had he lived he would assuredly have speedily been promoted. During 1863 he commanded a brigade. Previous to that time he had been nominated to the rank of Brigadier General, but had never been confirmed. His exploits, however, in this last campaign had again attracted public attention to his worth, and would and must soon have demanded that his nomination be made.

The following incident in his military career is an admirable specimen of the man. In the depth of last winter while in the valley of the Shenandoah, the rebel General Fitz Hugh Lee with a superior force, lay for some time near the lines of the Irish Brigade, and Col. Mulligan hourly expected an attack. At last he received a communication from Lee to the effect that on account of the cold weather Lee had determined not to make the attack. To this the brave Mulligan replied in substance as follows: "My compliments to General Lee, with the assurance that he can be accommodated with a *warm fire* whenever he chooses."

An exchange says that Col. Mulligan was offered a Brigadier General's commission in 1861, but would not accept it because he preferred to stay with his old brigade.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN CHICAGO.

The mournful intelligence was received in Chicago with every demonstration of grief for his loss, and respect to his memory. The flags on the Court House, Postoffice and engine-houses, were displayed at half-mast, and at many of the principal business blocks the same sign of recognition was made.

A meeting of citizens was held at the Tremont last evening for the purpose of arranging for the reception and interment of the remains. The room was crowded; among the gentlemen and personal friends of the late Colonel present were Messrs. D. O'Hara, J. W. Sheahan, W. L. Church, Judge Rollins, Dr. Dunne, Dr. Butler, Dr. McMullen, Dr. J. Drake, P. A. Hoyne, Dr. Hadley, &c., &c.

Ald. J. J. O'Sullivan called the meeting to order and nominated Col. Ezra Taylor to the chair. E. G. Asay was appointed Secretary.

Several of the personal friends of the deceased Colonel addressed the meeting in feeling terms and dilated at length upon the moral worth, integrity, heroism and patriotism of the lamented officer.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to confer with the family of the deceased Colonel in reference to the necessary arrangements to be made for the reception of his remains and the administration of the funeral obsequies: Colonel Tucker, Colonel Loomis, U. P. Harris, E. Prindiville, Dr. Butler, Dr. Dunne, P. A. Hoyne, Joseph McDonnell, J. L. Hancock, J. W. Sheahan, Philip Conley, Chas. Moore.

The same Committee retired to draft and report resolutions to the meeting instanter, but upon the suggestion of Mr. Asay, an adjournment of the Committee was taken till this morning at half past [illegible].

It was announced by Mr. Asay that the brother-in-law of Colonel Mulligan had just received a dispatch stating that the remains of his relative would arrive in the city this evening.

The meeting then adjourned.

An informal meeting of the retired officers and men of the Irish Brigade (23d Illinois Volunteers) will also be held at the Tremont House last evening. Major Charles E. Moore occupied the chair.

It was resolved that a call be extended to all the old friends and comrades in the army of the late lamented Colonel Mulligan to meet at North Market Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Chicago Bar, of which Colonel Mulligan was a worthy member, at 10 o'clock this morning. The members of the profession are earnestly invited to attend to assist in adopting resolutions consistent with the melancholy importance of the occasion.

The Fenian Brothers, the United Sons of Erin, and other societies of the late Colonel's fellow-countrymen will also meet this evening in their respective halls to determine upon the necessary arrangements for paying the last tribute of respect to the departed hero.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Order for the Suppression of Houses of Ill-Fame—Abatement of Nuisances—Resignations—Quarterly Report.

Yesterday afternoon the regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held at the Police Headquarters. The full Board of four members was present.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved,

Mr. Wentworth moved that the resignation of C. S. Storer, tendered at the last meeting, be accepted, to date back from the time when the rolls show he ceased to act as a member of the Police force. He made the motion to get rid of old matters.

The Mayor seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Wentworth wished to call the attention of the Board to the large number of houses of ill-fame on Wells, Clark and other streets. The evil was assuming immense proportions, and must be checked. To effect this end he moved the passage of the subjoined order:

Ordered, That the special Instructions to Police Officers, adopted by the Board August 22d, 1863, are hereby rescinded, and that the Superintendent of Police be directed to cause a notice to be left at all buildings which are supposed to be occupied by or patronized by disorderly, vagrant, or other persons of illegal practices, that from and after forty-eight hours of the leaving of said notice, all legal means will be resorted to for the purpose of promptly enforcing the ordinances of the city and laws of the State against such persons. And the Superintendent shall furnish the Secretary with a list of all such notices, who shall keep a record of the same with the date thereof. And be it further

Ordered—That whenever any wife shall apply for the assistance of the police against her husband, or any husband against his wife, or any person against any other person, upon the charge of adultery, fornication or seduction, such assistance only shall be rendered upon application to the Superintendent after a warrant has been taken out by the applicant, and the Superintendent shall report his entire action upon said warrant at the first meeting of the Board after any action.

The intention of this order is that while the police force shall be prompt and efficient in the preservation of law and order it shall not be used to foster family jealousies nor to gratify individual animosities.

The Mayor seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

A communication was received from the City Attorney, regarding the distillery on North Wells street, the petition to abate which had been laid before him by the Board. He considered the Board had full power to abate the nuisance at pleasure.

Mr. Wentworth thought a resolution he wished to make would cover the point. He moved that the Superintendent of Police and Health Officer provide themselves with the names of the keepers of all nuisances, and order them to abate such, in default of which the penalties of the law shall be enforced against them, and that the officers be instructed to proceed at once against such parties after giving them the proper notice.

The Mayor believed the Board had full power to peremptorily abate such nuisances without any course of law. Something must be done to stop these hide buyers and tallow rendering houses. Fining won't do any good, for they can afford to pay a fine per week and still make profit. He therefore proposed to abate all nuisances which came under their notice, and if their order was disregarded, to abate them by force.

Mr. Coventry moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Wentworth by adding the following:

Resolved, That the Superintendent and Health Officer further report to this Board at its next meeting all cases of rendering houses and other nuisances, and that this Board will proceed to take proper steps to abate all such nuisances forthwith.

Ald. Roberts, who had presented a petition to the Board to close some of the South Branch rendering houses, wished the Board to take immediate action, and order the Health Officer to abate them at once.

Officer Macauley of the Third Precinct, sent in his resignation as police officer.

Mr. Wentworth asked if Macauley was not the man who left the city to avoid being a witness in a case before one of the higher courts. He understood from John Lyle King that some charge had been trumped up against a servant girl, to appear, for whom Macauley received a subpoena, but he run out of the city by the detective force. If that was correct he should object to their accepting his resignation.

Mr. Brown said Macauley had been absent from the city for sometime, but he believed he was in the United States service at Memphis.

The Mayor moved that the matter be laid over till Tuesday to examine the case.

Mr. Brown moved to amend the motion by adding that Commissioner Wentworth be appointed a committee to examine the various facts. The motion as amended was passed.

The Health Officer was called before the Board to give it a report of the rendering houses on the various branches, but as he had not prepared a written report,

Mr. Brown moved that he be given until next meeting to make out his report.

Mr. Wentworth seconded the motion. Carried.

The resignation of police officer Wm. H. Forrest, of the 1st Precinct, was received and accepted.

C. P. Bradley tendered his resignation as police officer.

Mr. Brown moved that it be accepted.

The Mayor asked if Mr. Bradley had ever been sworn in as a policeman.

Mr. Coventry answered in the affirmative. He had been appointed special policeman in April, 1862.

Mr. Wentworth wanted to know how many offices Mr. Bradley filled, and how many more resignations he intended to tender. Was he paid as a Policeman, Superintendent and Secretary?

Mr. Coventry replied that Bradley had never demanded the salary of a policeman, but still he was entitled to it.

Mr. Wentworth moved that the "resignation be accepted without prejudice or recourse." He bore no malice against Mr. Bradley. He would not, he wished him to stand upon his naked rights.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Superintendent Turtle handed in the following, being the "Quarterly Report of the Superintendent to the Board of Police Commissioners for the quarter ending March 31st, 1864:"

Total amount of fines	$11,784.00
Total number of arrests	1,883
Males	1,529
Females	1,354
Married	529
Single	565
Unknown	1,175
[illegible]	45
Total	1,883

DISPOSITION.

Number discharged in Police Court	334
" " on payment of costs	21
" sent to the Reform School	10
" sent to the County Agent	1
" sent to the Provost Marshal	9
" sent to Home of the Friendless	4
" sent to Roman Catholic Asylum	1
Held to bail on Criminal Charges	199
Number escaped	97
Fined in Police Court	1
Total	1321
Total	1883

AGES.

Under 10 years of age	[illegible]
Between 10 and 20	145
" 20 " 30	703
" 30 " 40	540
" 40 " 50	255
" 50 " 60	129
" 60 " 70	38
Over 70	2
Unknown	0
[illegible]	70

NATIONALITIES.

African	56	Irish	1066
American	339	Italians	1
Canadians	19	Norwegians	5
English	38	Prussians	1
French	14	Scotch	14
Germans	187	Spanish	17
Hollanders	2	Swedes	16
Indians	2	Welsh	6
Unknown	58		
Total			1883

CHARGES.

Abusing dumb animals, 1; arson, 1; abusing his family, 1; assault, 2; assault with intent to commit rape, 2; assault with a deadly weapon, 22; adultery, 4; assaulting an officer, 5; appearing in male apparel, 1; appearing in female apparel, 2; burglary, 2; contempt of court, 2; conspiracy to defraud, 2; destitute, 194; destitute and disorderly, 1; drunk, disorderly, and resisting an officer, 2; dangerous assault, 5; disturbing Divine service, 1; disorderly and interfering with officer, 4; drunk, 2 8; disorderly, 504; drunk and disorderly, 273; drunk and vagrancy, 13; drunk and resisting officer, 2; exposing his person, 1; forgery, 4; high misdemeanor, 1; inmate of house of ill fame, 6; inmate of disorderly house, 153; interfering with an officer, 11; keeping disorderly house, 26; do house of ill fame, 2; larceny, 164; larceny as bailee, 5; malicious mischief, 3; obstructing sidewalks, 1; obtaining money under false pretences, 6; overcharging, 7; peddling without a license, 1; perjury, 1; passing counterfeit money, 7; rape, 2; receiving stolen property, 4; riot, 2; representing himself an officer, 1; selling liquor without a license, 12; sodomy, 1.

Violation of health ordinance, 3; do nuisance, 1; do vehicle do, 1; do hack do, 1; do bridge do, 1; do depot do, 1; do sidewalk do, 8; do fire do, 1; do vagrancy do, 78; vagrancy and disorderly, 1. Total, 1,883.

Mr. Wentworth moved that the report be laid on the table and filed. Carried.

Superintendent Turtle said that he had examined into the claims of Edward O'Malley who petitioned for compensation for injuries inflicted by policemen in searching his store on Wells street for military clothing, and found that the police were acting under the direction of the military Provost Guard, and also that the demand was unreasonable.

Mr. Wentworth moved that the report be laid on the table. Carried.

The resignation of Charles Hodgson, Acting Clerk of Police at the Central Station, was received and accepted.

Officer Henry Pilgrim, First Precinct, sent in his resignation. Accepted.

Superintendent Turtle reported that he had chosen four out of the five men allowed him for special duty. They were officers Webb, Strebel, Kenny, and Wells Sherman; he would like a little time to select the fifth.

Mr. Wentworth moved that the action of the Superintendent be concurred in.

About thirty men appeared before the Board to be sworn in as policemen, having passed the requisite examinations.

Mr. Coventry stated that he had received a communication from Comptroller Hayes, to the effect that the Police fund was not only exhausted, but that he had been compelled to borrow money. They were now nearly $10,000 behind, and he wished the Board to run the force on as few men as possible.

Mr. Wentworth believed that in the face of that communication, they should not be justified in adding to the force. He therefore advised the men before him to leave their names with the Secretary, and seek other employment. He assured them that in case of election they should have the first chance.

This proposition was concurred in by the Board. Upon motion by the Mayor, all bills and communications were laid over until next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

Wrecking Steamer Magnet.

A novel addition to our lake craft—the wrecking steamer "Magnet" arrived in port yesterday morning, bringing to this city a party of excursionists—some thirty-three ladies and gentlemen of the cities of New York and Buffalo. The Home Insurance Company of New York is the owner of this vessel, and the greater number of the party being interested in the "Home," have taken this opportunity to travel in their company's steamer. They left Buffalo on the 7th inst. They have visited all the principal ports on lakes Erie and Huron, and coasted along the north shore of Lake Superior, passing through Neepegon Bay, and down through the Gorrigan Strait to Rock Harbor, at Isle Royale, and over to the south shore of Lake Superior. They have visited the copper and iron mines, and stopped at the Pictured Rocks, where it appears, they worshipped after the primitive style, in a temple not made with hands. Thence down the St. Mary's, to Mackinac, Milwaukee and Racine, and winding up, as we have said, by her arrival yesterday morning.

The recent increase of the Home Insurance Company's business in the marine department has rendered it necessary for it to have facilities of its own to protect risks and to save property in peril. The Magnet is the first of these, and has been supplied with steam pumps, hawsers, screw purchasers, diving bells, anchors, and everything that is requisite to a complete wrecking expedition. She is schooner rigged, with wire rope in standing rigging, and is commanded by J. E. Hodges. In addition to the ordinary outfit of a first-class wrecker, she is supplied with a set of fine sub-marine armor, and a good diver. A mortar for throwing twenty-four pound shot with rope attached is on board of her, and it will be used for throwing a line when boats cannot reach the wreck. No expense has been spared to make her a first-class wrecker.

She has a dining cabin below, with berths, and six well finished state-rooms on the upper deck, as well as very comfortable quarters for officers and crew.

The Magnet leaves to-day or to-morrow on her home trip. We wish the excursionists a safe and pleasant voyage.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Board of Managers—Lists of Donations, &c.

The regular weekly meeting of the managers of the Soldiers' Home was held at the Rest yesterday afternoon.

In the absence of the President—T. B. Bryan—Mrs. Dickinson, Vice President, took the chair. Mrs. Sayers, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

A letter was read from Mr. Bryan, stating that serious illness prevented him from meeting with them, and enclosing several donations from different parties.

The following donations were reported received during the week ending the 29th: Henry Bush, quantity of green peas; A Friend, currants, butter and tomatoes; Mrs. Williamson, butter and rice puddings; Mrs. Payson, Mrs. S. D. Brown and Mrs. B. Adams, each a quantity of currants; Mrs. E. H. Aikens, butter, eggs, &c.; A Friend, cash, $1; Edwin Hunt, cash, $20; from Anna Strecker, Mary G. Nason and Sallie L. Stuart, the proceeds of a fair and tableaux held by them, $40.80; Subscriptions of School District No. 6, Lockport, Will county, $3.15; Capt. J. W. Tuttle, by Mrs. Sayres, $10; Mrs. Simmons, one bundle of bedding and two baskets of currants; Dell Mattison and Helen Higbee, fruit, &c.; Mrs. Dickinson, cash, $1; Annie Kelley, cash, 50c; Miss Lizzie Shackford, $[illegible].

Mrs. Dr. Hammill, from the Committee on the Rest, reported the number of men entertained there during the week as 686. The number of meals furnished during the same period was 1,431.

The following ladies were appointed on the visiting Committee for the Home, for the ensuing week: Mrs. R. S. Ball, and Mrs. Henry Sayers.

The President also appointed as the Committee for the Rest, the following: Miss Lizzie Dickinson, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. E. F. Dickinson, and Mrs. J. F. Fuller.

Mrs. Hammill reported that there existed a great want of blouses, for the sick at the Home. They had abundant flannel for the requisite number, and only wanted aid to make it up. Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Thomas Church volunteered to cut the garments, and several other ladies announced their willingness to aid in making them up.

Mrs. Hammill also reported a great want of cotton socks, which the Matron was directed to procure.

The Committee on Printing reported that the first annual report of the Managers of the Home was now ready for distribution.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

ART MATTERS.

A number of pictures are now on exhibition in the office of J. G. Conrad, which are of more than ordinary merit. They are the productions of Mr. F. G. Melby, an artist of high standing in New York, and extensively known in the art worlds of Paris, London, and Copenhagen. Mr. Melby is on a professional tour to Lake Superior, where the splendid scenery of portions of that locality will form the subjects for his easel during the ensuing summer.

The largest, but by no means the most successfully painted picture is a view of Niagara, taken on the American side below the falls. Mr. Melby has not been at all happy in reproducing what should constitute the main feature of the work. In looking at it one does not realize the grandeur of that immense volume of mighty rushing waters leaping into its abyss of seething mist and foam. In the falls as represented by the artist, one cannot banish the idea of paint. The accessories are admirably worked out in detail; the jutting cliffs as you approach the falls, the Martello tower above and the landscape lying in beautiful perfect line beyond, with the fine summer sky, indicate the work of a master hand.

"View on the Hudson," taken from Fort Lee, with New York city in the distance, is an excellent work of art. The foreground presents an admirable piece of autumn landscape, the rich foliage and romantic scenery stretching down to the noble river, which, lying in a quiescent state, loses itself far away behind the murky buildings of the dull and monotonous looking city. Near to the spectator is a becalmed vessel at anchor with her lazy mainsail set, unstirred by a breath of air; beyond is one of the river boats belching forth its cloud of smoke, and further off in proximity to the city the eye catches undisturbed glimpses of merchantmen and vessels of all nations and denominations reposing upon the placid bosom of the water which guards the docks and wharves of the mighty emporium of commerce. Away on the still further distance there is a burst of sunshine piercing an autumn cloud falling upon the blue water and realizing its subdued silvery tones to surrounding objects.

"Bay of New York," with Governor's Island to the right, discovers an ocean mail steamer, with steam up, just starting on her voyage. In the foreground is a fishing boat containing three men who are laboring at dragging a fishing net over the gunwale of their tiny craft. The waves of the harbor are agitated by a rising breeze, and one can almost fancy being in the boat and realizing the heaving and pitching sensation. The coloring and drawing of this picture are excellent—perfectly natural.

"Moonlight in the Tropics," with the river Orinoco, is a peculiar scene. The moon is rising, and illumines the whole eastern sky above mountain tops and tall tropical trees; gliding in the dead looking stream, overshadowed by the surrounding dismal scenery. The artist has succeeded in delineating his subject so truthfully that the beholder cannot fail to be struck with the merits of the picture. Though darkness reigns supreme in one portion of the painting, there is throughout a mellowness of coloring and distinctness of outline which can scarcely be excelled.

"Mountain Scenery in Carracus and Mountain Pass between Sagnayra and Carracus are the gems of the collection. The artist has evidently arrived at Turner-like effect and has admirably succeeded. There is a boldness of outline about these pictures, and a rich mellowness of coloring that a magnificent moonlight tropical night is placed before the spectator in all its grandeur and inexpressible beauty. The towering mountains fading away in the dim distance, the foreground with its lovely landscape alive with animal and human life, is charmingly executed. If these two pictures only were on exhibition the public would be amply repaid by a visit.

"Coast Scene in Venezuela" is a charming sunset scene. The foreground is occupied by the sea upon which is sailing a high masted boat of the kind peculiar to South American and the Mediterranean waters, behind on the coast towers the high land with its gorgeous scenery and the rich golden light of the setting sun illuminates the whole picture.

"A mountain scene in Norway" represents a sight in that sterile region. The dull monotony of the bleak rugged mountains can be almost felt. Rushing through a valley in the foreground of the painting is a rapidly running stream, which is sufficiently tinged with the declining moon to show the rapidity with which its icy waters are rushing through their rocky course. The painting is clear, distinct, and perfectly natural, and displays a boldness and grandeur of outline highly creditable to the artist.

Exhibiting with the pictures of Mr. Melby are some very fine *passe partouts* executed by Mrs. Ceddy, Directress of the Cooper Institute of Design for young ladies in New York city, which are well worth a visit.

Court Record.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.—*Before Davis and Drummond.* *Common Law.* Saml. Ferguson et al vs Saxon. Order satisfying a judgment entered March 23, 1860.

Admiralty Appeals.

489. Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation and Insurance Company vs Proceeds of sale of schooner Harriet Ross. Decree of District Court confirmed.

402. Woodworth vs same. Same order.

403. Same vs same. Same order.

Chancery.

Levering vs Hale et al. Death of Pearce suggested, etc., and defendant moves to amend answer.

Cause of High Prices.

Editors Tribune:—It occurs to me that the recent enormous advance on coal, is the result partly of speculative combinations, and partly of Copperhead operations in connection therewith, by which a feeling is excited among the Pennsylvania miners, deterring those who would work for reasonable wages from doing so.

Should this be the case, the Government being one of the largest coal consumers, would be fully justified, as a military necessity, both for the supply of its own needs, and the prevention of riots in large cities next winter, in raising a force of volunteers for the *special service* of keeping order in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, and (so far as necessary) running the mines on Government account for the supply of its own wants, and disposing of the surplus at a reasonable price for consumption taking proper measures to exclude speculators from its purpose, and treating as traitors, all persons endeavoring to prevent coal mines from being worked. Under suitable protection, no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining an ample supply of miners.

It also seems to me, that combinations of consumers of the necessaries of life, in large cities, might be formed to neutralize the combinations of speculators, by purchasing largely quantities direct from the producers. I have heard it stated, for instance, that good butter, within forty miles of Detroit, can be purchased at fifteen cents per pound, —retailing here at 35 and 40c.

Yours for right, POLO.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Special Meeting.—There will be a special meeting of the Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Society held at their Hall on this evening at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of the late Col. Mulligan.

By order of the President.

PATK. B. KROGH, Asst. Sec'y.

☞ Sportsmen will find everything in the way of needed apparel at Belding & Co.'s.

Is Coal High?—Get Fisk's Patent Cooking apparatus, for coal oil or gas. Getting a regular meal for five persons *only costs two cents.* Call and get pamphlet at Willmarth's, 131 Lake street. Over 20,000 have been sold. jy30-m29-1t

☞ DR. JAMES.—It is said by those having occasion for such services as Dr. James renders, to have no superior in the treatment of private diseases, or diseases of the genital and sexual organs. Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans, thirteen years of which time he conducted one of the largest hospitals in the United States for the treatment of private diseases—and for the last three years he has been practicing in Chicago. Within the last fifteen years Dr. James has treated more diseases of an infectious venereal character successfully, than any other doctor in the United States.

Dr. James is the only specialist treating the sexual organs in the United States—that has testimonials eulogistic of his professional skill and success—from professors of Medical Colleges and hospitals in the United States *that are living*—not in a *foreign* country—but can be referred to at any time.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph street, up stairs. Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. jy30-a624-1t

☞ Prof. DeMunn's lectures upon the Hair and Scalp will be resumed in September.

Decay of the Teeth arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect, ill health, or the indiscriminate use of tooth powders containing mineral or deleterious acids, which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth while they corrode the enamel. The extreme prevalence of this last cause is too well known to need comment. To this fact, indeed, is principally to be attributed the lone *Botanical* research which terminated in the greatest discovery ever given to the world for the preservation of the teeth and gums and purifying the breath, "Fragrant Sozodont." Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price 75 cents per bottle. jy30-a682-31-TUTH-THS-SAT

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston *Christian Freeman*: We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and [illegible]

the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. je29-a625-TU-TH-SAT-1w

To Lantern Dealers and All Others Whom it May Concern.

My attention having been called to a circular addressed to the Jobbers and Dealers in the Lantern Trade, signed by one Rufus R. Merrill, which has been circulated throughout the country during the past week, I take this method of replying to the same. Although signed by Rufus R. Merrill the said circular was published by certain Lantern Dealers in this city, who have taken that underhanded way to injure a competitor in the same business.

In regard to the interference between Mr. Irwin and the said Merrill, which is mentioned in the circular referred to, they assert that the decision of Judge Cirter appended to said circular is a *final decision in the court of last resort.*

The statement is wholly false. Mr. Irwin will in a few days bring his bill in equity upon his application for a patent in the Circuit Court of the United States, to obtain the grant of the patent to him, and also to have Merrill's patent declared void, and no *final* decision can be had in the matter, until it is decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, to which Court the case will be taken if necessary. The examiner, who is more familiar with the subject of lanterns than any one else can be, and also the Commissioner of Patents himself, decided in favor of Irwin, and we can assure the trade that the matter is far from being finally decided.

The trade may be assured that the statement in said circular, that the case has been finally decided is wholly untrue, and the whole affair is a petty and dishonorable artifice to injure my business.

I am ready and able to defend all law suits which the said parties may bring against me, and also to give a warranty title to all lanterns purchased of me, and to defend those who may hereafter, as they have done heretofore, favor me with their trade.

I am about to issue a circular in reply to the one herein mentioned, giving the facts, and the decisions made in the case referred to; and if those interested will call at my office, 43 and 45 Franklin street, or address P. O. Box 6,069, Chicago, Ill., I shall be happy to show up the matter in its true light.

In the meantime, I would simply suggest that until the matter is finally decided, dealers will at least run as much risk in purchasing from the agents of said Merrill, as they will in purchasing from me.

JAMES F. GRIFFIN,

jy29-a865-1t 43 & 45 Franklin street, Chicago.

☞ Visit Belding & Co.'s if you wish sporting jackets or suits. They will *suit* you to a T.

☞ **Cramps, Colic, Cholera, Summer** Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhea, and all Affections of the Bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

jy26-3t-M W & S

DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, —117 South Clark street, Chicago. Patients received by Dr. J. B. Walker, operating Surgeon, from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 4 o'clock daily.

jy26-3t-n769-Tues,Th&Sat J. B. WALKER.

☞ Look at the extensive stock of G. T. Belding & Co., in Sherman House block, for sporting men's suits; you will find them in every variety of style and *uniformly* low in price.

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling at wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph street. Box 5365. jy24-n633-1m

Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address

jy2-m848-1m D&W BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Sporting men will find hunting suits at G. T. Belding & Co.'s, in Sherman House Block.

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. ja10-b960-1f

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy3-n254-3m

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

OPENING DAY.

[Telegraphed Exclusively to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Friday Evening, July 29, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle this week are heavy; amounting to about 4,0[illegible] head, up to this evening. The majority consists of thin, light, common stock, for which there is scarce any sale at the asking prices being fully ½c per pound less than last week. The demand for heavy and fat are fair, but at a further decline of ½c ℔. Sold, about 1,70[illegible] head, at prices ranging from 5@8½c ℔.

SHEEP—Are in limited demand, with a decline of ½c ℔ on last week's quotations.

HOGS—In small supply, and tolerably active at previous quotations.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 29.

TOBACCO—Heavy. Break embracing 335 hhds, which 267 were sold. Lugs brought $6.15@14.00; common shipping leaf 15.00@20.00; medium do $20.00@25.00; good do $25.00@30.00; medium manufacturing do $25.00@30.00; good do $35.00@50.00; fine do $50.00@[illegible].

FLOUR—Sales comprise 70 brls choice country XX at $11.10; 80 do X at $9.75; 60 at $9.75 delivered; 80 do super at $9.00; 50 do fine at $8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat declined; falls 5c ℔ bu. Sales 290 sacks extra choice at $2.55; 327 do prime to strictly prime at $2.17@2.25; 1,845 do fair to good at $2.05@2.10. Corn—Sales 466 sacks white at $1.40; 4,050 do yellow and mixed in store at $1.40; 2,000 do mixed at $1.38. Oats—Few offering. Sales of 51 sacks at 94c; 50 do at 93c; 70 do at 95c; 80 do at 91c.

WHISKY—Firmer, but not active. Sales of 123 brls in lots at $1.72.

PROVISIONS—Lard and Grease—Sales of 75 casks manufacturing lard at 11c; 250 do fair grease at 15c; 50 do good yellow at 15c ℔ ℔.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Friday Evening, July 29.

FLOUR—Holders more disposed to sell. More doing.

GRAIN—Wheat receipts, 30,000 bu; irregular and higher, but closing heavy and dull; sales this morning 2,600 bu No 1 Spring in store at $2.13½@2.15; 1,000 bu No 2 at $2.05; sales 500 bu 'Chance' wire 2,500 bu No 1 Spring in store at $2.13@2.15; 800 bu No 2 do, in Rigby's, at $2.06; 3,200 do do, in Smith's, at $2.00. Market at the Newhall house this evening very quiet at $2.13@2.13½ for No 1 Spring—closing heavy. Oats dull and drooping; sales were 250 bu delivered, at 90c; one car in store at 88c. Corn heavy and unsettled; nothing doing and no inquiry. Rye and Barley neglected and nominal.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Friday, July 29, 1864.

UP—Prop Mohawk; bark Dacobe; brigs Clark Tree, Mechanic; schrs Hart, Titan, Muskegon, Norman, Jacinto.

DOWN—Barks Witch, Tanver, Mist; schrs Altair, Ellen Williams, Gray Eagle, Young, Geraldine, Selkirk, Sea Bird, Dewell, Pryor.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOCKPORT, Friday, July 29—5 p. m.

CLEARED—Imperial, Lockport, 28 cords tan bark; Monitor, Lockport, 26 A. Thorn, Joliet, Ottawa, Conveyance, Athens; H. Hamilton, Athens.

ARRIVED—Advance, Athens, 48 yds dimension stone; Resolute, Athens, 56 yds rubble stone; W. S. Gurnee, Athens, 19 yds dimension stone; S. C. Walker, Lasalle, 5,719 bu corn; A. Bennett, Lasalle, 10,500 bu corn; Wasp, Lasalle, 146 tons coal; Marietta, Kankakee, Peoria, light.

LATER—9 P. M.

CLEARED—Eclipse, Lockport, 35 cords tan bark; Alabama, Lasalle; Waterloo, do; Africa, Princeton, 31,900 feet lumber; E. Burnham, Princeton; A. Lincoln, Morris; 5 g F. Gale, Athens; A. Douglas No. 2, Seneca, 28,652 feet lumber, 6,500 lath, 20,000 shingles; 8,000 lath; Resolute, Athens; Advance, do; Clyde, Athens; Sebastopol, Utica, 10,500 ft lumber; W S Gurnee, Athens; 52 Galena; 60 ctds tan bark; Planet, Lasalle; Seneca, Seneca, light.

ARRIVED—Salina, Lasalle, 4,516 bu corn, 37,190 lbs barley; Grafton, Lasalle, 3,560 bu corn; Pacific, Lasalle; Missouri, Lasalle, 1,804 bu corn; Pacific, Lasalle; Missouri, Lasalle; Astropa, Lasalle, 150 tons coal; Monarch, Lasalle, 3,600 bu corn; 31,159 lbs barley.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, July 29.

Money steady at 7c for sterling exchange, and selling at 2[illegible]@273 for currency.

Gold a little firmer—opening at 251, advancing to 255¼, declining to 253, and closing steady at 254¾.

Government stocks steady and firm—U. S. 6's, '81, coupons, 106½@106¾; 5-20 coupons 105@105¼; 7-30s, 107½.

Stocks better—U. S. 6s, 5-20 coupons 105½; Treasury certs. 93; Gold 253; N. Y. C. 128; Erie 113½; Hudson 131; Rock I 1 [illegible]; M. S. G. 153¼; M. C. 133; C. & P. [illegible]; Toledo 134; R. I. 113; Quincy 130; P. D. C. R. [illegible]; Ft. Wayne 113½.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 29, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy; No 2 Chicago Spring $2,60; other grades neglected. Corn is rather better request; No 1 at $1.58. Oats per sample 88c; No 1 Whisky—Firmly held at $1.75. No sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm to New York; Wheat 31c, Corn 29c, Oats 13c. To Albany; Wheat 18c. Corn 16c, Oats 16c.

LAKE SHIPMENTS—Flour 3,901, Wheat 86,858, Corn [illegible].

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour 150, Wheat 1,889, Corn 11,650, Oats 1,800.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, July 29.

COTTON—A shade firmer at 164c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Lower for State and western; $10.75@11.25 for extra state; $10.50@11 for R H O; $11.50@12 for trade brands—closing heavy and no buyers at outside quotations. Included in the sales are $1,100 brls extra state for Sept. and Oct. at $11.25.

WHISKY—Firmer at $1.72@1.73 for state, and $1.75@1.76 for western.

[illegible] reported at $1.78, including small parcels of western. GRAIN—Wheat is higher, but very quiet and closing quiet, with the improvement in a measure lost. $1.50@1.60 for Chicago spring; $2.75@2.85 for Milwaukee club; $2.[illegible] for winter red western. Corn is better; $1.65 for new mixed western in store. Oats very firm at $1.03@1.05.

PETROLEUM—Steady but quiet; 59c for crude and 73c for refined in bond; refined free nominal at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork lower with a good demand—closing at $37.00@38.00. Butter very firm at 36@42c for Ohio, and 38@45c for state. Cheese very firm at 16@23c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday Evening, July 29.

Trade very dull.

FLOUR—Dull; extra family $12.00; super ranges from $10.50 to $11.00.

GRAIN—Wheat declining; old red $2 80@2.85. Corn firm; yellow $1.74.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.78.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude 51c; refined in bond 86c; do free 90@92c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Friday Evening, July 29.

FLOUR—Dull, at $11 75@11 50 for No 1 spring; $12.00@12.25 for red winter; $12.25@13.25 for white, and $14.00 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat, corn and other grains quiet, and quotations nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 80c, wheat 15c, corn 13½c, to New York.

New York Money Market.

(BY MAIL.)

[From the New York Times of Thursday.]

There is an excellent feeling abroad to-day in regard to the new Popular Loan, and no serious doubt [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] additional [illegible] Amount of 7-30 [illegible]. The morning journals are, as usual, [illegible] the amounts [illegible] by this [illegible] of the Treasury [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

things extraordinary in both amount and tenacity, [illegible] all the [illegible] of the American war and exchanges. The reported orders in this market to-day, would seem to bear out the comments of the London authority.

The public debt of the United States on Monday last, under the imperial requisitions on the Treasury, and in gross:

July 25, 1864	$1,[illegible]
July 18, 1864	[illegible]
Increase of the week	[illegible]

The increase is mainly in three years 6 per cent [illegible] and compound interest Treasury notes, [illegible] [illegible]

[From the New York Tribune of Thursday.]

The trade of the New York Tribune [illegible] has been prompt [illegible] in the city banks for the new loan of [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Ketchum [illegible] [illegible]

Phenix Bank	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]
Atlantic Mut'l Ins. Co.	[illegible]
E. Aspinwall and John M. Forbes	[illegible]
Bank of Commonwealth	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	[illegible]
Thos. Goord, Cashier	[illegible]
Bank of the State	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]
G S Robbins & Son	[illegible]
W. H. Aspinwall	[illegible]

The subscriptions include also some as low as $50. [illegible] received a very many small subscriptions. The reported subscriptions stand thus: [illegible] Treasury [illegible] Fourth National [illegible]

Total	[illegible]

To which must be added the reports of the other National Banks.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*3:00 p.m.
Evening Express	*4:00 p.m.	*11:30 a.m.
Night Express	*9:00 p.m.	*5:00 a.m.

GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

[illegible timetable]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

[illegible timetable]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

[illegible timetable]

DETROIT TRAINS.

[illegible timetable]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

[illegible timetable]

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

[illegible timetable]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible timetable]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

[illegible timetable]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

[illegible timetable]

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

[illegible timetable]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

[illegible timetable]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, [illegible], Miss AMELIA [illegible] and THOMAS LEWIS, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio.

DIED

In this city, Sunday, July 17th, A. C. B. HANEMAN, in the [illegible] year of his age. He was a faithful, true friend, and a kind affectionate husband.

In this city, Friday, July 29th, WILLIE B., infant son of John S. and Sarah F. Goule, aged 14 months and [illegible] days.

Funeral at their residence, 282 Michigan avenue, at 3 P. M. to-day.

In this city, Friday evening, July 29th, LOUIE, infant daughter of [illegible], aged 3 months and 7 days. Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock from 79 Adams street.

In this city, July 29th, 1864, of consumption, A. P. WARE, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and 7 days. Funeral will take place at his late residence, [illegible] [illegible]

Lieut. CHARLES P. HEMINWAY, of Lanark, Carroll County, Ill., died [illegible] [illegible] the commission of Second Lieutenant, in which he served faithfully until the time of his death.

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO. ...Proprietors and Managers.
A. D. BRADLEY ...Director of Amusements.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27th,
And every evening till further notice, and on Saturday afternoon, will be presented the Grand Romantic DRAMA, by JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled

THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Henride Lagardere	Frank Aiken
Carrickfergus (with songs)	McManus
Peyrolles	John Dillon
Blanche or Nevers	Mrs. L. B. Ferris
Zillah (with dance)	Josie Blunt

New and magnificent scenery, Machinery, Costumes and appointments.

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

PILATE'S COURT; or, The Trial of Christ, consisting of twenty life-sized figures in wax, from Madam Tussaud's great Gallery, London.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents extra. Private Boxes $2 and $3. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box book open from 9 to 6. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 29th.
BENEFIT and last night but one of the celebrated American Comedian,

MR. WM. WARREN.

Three Comic Pieces.

POOR PILLICODDY. Dance, M'lle Augusta.
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. Dance, M'lle Augusta.
TO PARIS AND BACK AGAIN FOR FIVE POUNDS.

☞ Saturday Afternoon—Grand Matinee, on which occasion will be presented the Comedy of BABES IN THE WOOD. Dance, M'lle Augusta.

Saturday Night—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. Dance, M'lle Augusta. To conclude with the Farce of POOR PILLICODDY.

VARIETY THEATRE.

123 and 127 Dearborn street.
G. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers.
T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.

Engagement of
MR. TOM VANCE,
The great Comic Vocalist and Pantomimist.
Engagement of
MR. LEW SIMMONS,
The celebrated Banjoist and Ethiopian Comedian.
MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BORDWELL,
MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING,
MISS HATTIE HINKLEY,
MR. PETE LEE

Doors open at 7¾. Performance commences at 8¼ o'clock. SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress Circle, 25 cts; Private Boxes, $3.00; Single seats in Boxes, 50 cents.

THERE WILL BE A FAIR AND FESTIVAL in the Basement of Calvary Church, corner [illegible] and Twenty-second street, on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 4th. Refreshments of all kinds may be expected, and also a variety of Fancy Articles, together with Moss Baskets and choice Bouquets, to be disposed of. Tickets Twenty-Five Cents. jy30-n580-3t 4thp

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE—New and Second-hand Furniture, Tobacco, Cigars, Horse, Buggy, &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, July 30th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block.

FURNITURE—Consisting of New and Second-hand Household Goods.

PIANO FORTE—One new Piano Forte, 7 octave, Rosewood Case, by McPhail of Boston.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS—2 Caddies Chewing Tobacco, [illegible] choice [illegible] Cigars.

HORSE AND BUGGY—One Horse, Buggy and Harness. One White Canadian Pony. [illegible]

jy29-n885-2t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FRESH STOCK OF STAPLE Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, August 3rd, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

jy28-n881-7t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

50 CHESTS BEST TEAS AT AUCTION,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 30th, AT 11 O'CLOCK, At Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block.

10 chests Europa, 10 chests Manilla.
10 " Golden state, 10 " White Eagle.
10 " Woodruff, 10 " St. Paul.

The above Teas consist of the best brands of Oolong, English Breakfast, Japan, Old and Young Hyson, just received from New York importers.

jy28-n883-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 41, 43 & 45 Dearborn st.

10 Crates of
WHITE CROCKERY AND HOTEL PORCELAIN AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, August 2d, at 9 o'clock, we will sell at our rooms, 43 & 45 Dearborn street, a general assortment of the above goods, to which the attention of the trade and hotel keepers is invited.

jy29-n922-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Auctioneers, 41, 43 and 45 Dearborn st.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ELEGANT CHAMBER SUITS, &c.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Aug. 2nd, at [illegible] o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms a superior assortment of Furniture, [illegible] [illegible]

jy29-n19-4t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Estrayed.

STRAYED—Or stolen from Cleaverville on Monday last, a heavy bay four year old horse, [illegible] [illegible] LOUIS DAUBE, Cottage Grove avenue, near Twenty-seventh street. jy30-n886-1t

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Two Dwelling Houses on West Adams street, near Aberdeen—price $2,000. House and lot on [illegible] street, near West Indiana street; house contains eleven rooms in good repair. Also, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] & BARTON, No. 9 Telegraph Building. jy29-n851-1t

FOR SALE—A new two story and basement brick House, containing ten rooms, gas, hot and cold water, water closets, &c, good location. [illegible] [illegible] street, on [illegible] Three new Frame Houses and Lots on Warren [illegible] A Two-story Frame House of 14 rooms on Wabash avenue, near Twelfth street.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

jy30 n80-3t

FOR SALE—U. S. Marine Hospital at Chicago. In pursuance of the act of Congress, approved June 1864, authorizing the sale of the U. S. Marine Hospital and grounds at Chicago, Illinois, situated on Michigan avenue, between [illegible] street and the Chicago River, notice is hereby given that the said property will be sold at public auction, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1864, at 12 o'clock m., by the Collector of the Port of Chicago, at the Custom House in that city. The terms of the sale are for cash. [illegible] [illegible]

In accordance with the act authorizing the sale, the purchase of the said Hospital and grounds will be [illegible] [illegible]

Unless a satisfactory bid shall be obtained, the sale will be postponed.

WM. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice Business and Residence Property for sale by THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Office, SOUTH CLARK ST. Four story Business House with lot, opposite the Court House. [illegible] [illegible] RANDOLPH AND CLARK STREETS—[illegible] CANAL STREET—House and lot between Lake and Randolph. SOUTH WATER STREET [illegible] [illegible] PARK AVENUE [illegible] [illegible] LAKE AVENUE, [illegible] WABASH AVENUE [illegible] MICHIGAN AVENUE—House and lot near [illegible] A large list of excellent property in all three divisions of the city. jy29-n845-1t

FOR SALE—Good house and lot on Morgan street; rents for $240 a year; price $2,100. New house and lot on Leavitt near Madison. [illegible] two new cottages on leased ground. House and lot for $1,400; rents for $[illegible] per year. [illegible] [illegible] STARR, 124 Randolph street. jy29-n856-3t

FOR SALE—A nice residence (brick house) on Rucker street, between Adams and Monroe, lot [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Lot on Chicago avenue, corner of Dearborn street, 100x[illegible] feet to an alley. G. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy29-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Lake st. stores, 5 stories and cellar—first class business property. Also, several desirable houses on the avenues. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy29-n81-3t

FOR SALE—Lot on Indiana ave nue, corner of Twenty-third street, 200x106. Half the lot will be sold if wanted. Also, lots in all parts of the city. A. J. AVERELL Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Or to exchange for land in the West, 150 acres of well timbered land, with a steam saw mill thereon, in Halton county, Canada West, 18 miles north of Hamilton. For further particulars apply to FRANK CAMPBELL, 133 Indiana street, Chicago. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Business Property. Three Stores on South Water street, now paying ten per cent. on the price asked. Also, desirable Stores on South Clark street, paying a good income. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy24 n[illegible]-1w

To Rent.

TO RENT—A two story house on West Side, near the street cars, containing eight rooms. Rent $20. Also, four good rooms to rent for $10, on West Side. ADAMS & SPRINGER, Real Estate Agents, corner Dearborn and Madison sts. jy30-n[illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished Lodgings. The commodious and well ventilated building, No. 12 South Water street, near Michigan avenue, has been newly furnished as Lodging Rooms for gentlemen. Parties desiring a room can find them in order. One or two pleasant rooms now vacant, to let by the week or month. jy30-n[illegible]

TO RENT—First class dwelling house 55 Pine street, for boarding house or private family. Contains all modern improvements and is in good order. W. B. SAMPSON, Real Estate Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. jy29-n[illegible]

TO RENT—Three story brick house, No. 181 Fourth Avenue. Apply to WALKER & KERFOOT, No. 89 Washington street.

TO RENT—A small convenient House, and furniture for sale cheap. Call between 3 and 7 p. m. Situated at No. 2 Silver Street, Odd Fellows' Block. Possession given August 1st. jy30-n[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Cheap, Lands in Northwestern Iowa, clear of incumbrances and all taxes paid, for Thirty-five Cents per acre. Chicago Real Estate taken in payment. Address T. S. BAKER, Box 2229, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 265 acres with improvements, in Grundy county, Illinois, of which over 200 acres is under fence. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] AYRES, 32 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Choice Farms and Suburban Homes for exchange or for sale on long credit by THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Office. The famous Evanston Fruit and Dairy Farm, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Houses and lots in Cottage Hill at $500 to $1,500, and Lots [illegible] [illegible] road, with a number of other farms and suburban homes.

FOR SALE—80 acres, and 65 and 40 and 20 acres, all of the best land in Cook county, six miles from the city limits, and near the railroad depot. One good farm of 160 acres, all under fence, [illegible] [illegible] BALDWIN, Agent, 104 Randolph street, room 3.

FOR SALE—A country seat and farm for sale—one of the most beautiful places in the state of Illinois consisting of 20 acres of land, with buildings of every description, in good condition, with beautiful grounds, fruit trees [illegible] [illegible] EDWARD LAWRENCE, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A valuable Farm, near Marengo, McHenry county, consisting of 80 acres, [illegible] [illegible] Other desirable farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit.

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A large Farm, midway between Galesburg and Knoxville, Knox county, Ill., [illegible] [illegible] Other farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit.

WANTED—$90 per month! I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine.

Lost.

LOST—On Thursday, July 28th, between 123 Canal street and the South branch of the river, or in Wm. E. Johnson's coal yard, a Brown Morocco Wallet, containing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reward by returning the same to the Tribune office.

LOST—A light gray horse about nine years old. Any one returning said horse to the Police Station, or corner of State and Twenty-second street, will be suitably rewarded. jy30-n[illegible]

LOST—$5.00 Reward. Dog lost. A light-colored Italian Greyhound, answering to the name of "Pet." Has a scar on one of his legs. Above reward will be paid for his return to 183 Michigan avenue. jy30-n[illegible]

Excursions.

THE THIRD ANNUAL

PICNIC

OF THE

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

WILL BE HELD

On the 3d of August,

AT DESPLAINES GROVE.

Cars leave the Northwestern Depot, corner of Kinzie and West Water streets, at 8.30 a. m. [illegible] Dean's Band has been secured for the occasion.

The Society will use every exertion to make this the most agreeable Picnic of the season.

The amusements will consist of running, jumping, [illegible] and a variety of old English sports. [illegible] and grow fat is the order of the day.

For details see programme.

Refreshments will be furnished on the ground, by the celebrated caterers, Westlake & Bradford, at reasonable rates. jy28 n[illegible]

1864. GRAND 1864.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS

TO

LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Splendid Side Wheel Steamers

PLANET and MICHIGAN

will make regular and reliable trips during the season, leaving Rowe's Dock, first east of Rush street Bridge, as follows, at 7 P. M.

PLANET, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS.		MICHIGAN, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS.	
Tuesday	July [illegible]	Friday	July [illegible]
Monday	July [illegible]	Friday	July [illegible]
Friday	Aug. [illegible]	Tuesday	Aug. [illegible]
Monday	Aug. [illegible]	Friday	Aug. [illegible]
Wednesday	Aug. [illegible]	Monday	Aug. [illegible]
Saturday	Aug. [illegible]	Wednesday	Aug. [illegible]
Tuesday	Aug. [illegible]	Saturday	Aug. [illegible]
Friday	Sept. [illegible]	Tuesday	Sept. [illegible]
Monday	Sept. [illegible]	Friday	Sept. [illegible]
Friday	Sept. [illegible]	Tuesday	Sept. [illegible]
Thursday	Oct. [illegible]	Friday	Oct. [illegible]

To those seeking health and pleasure the trip to Lake Superior surpasses that of all others [illegible] [illegible] A good Band of Music will accompany the boat. For further information apply to

A. E. GOODRICH, Chicago.
A. E. DAVIS, Milwaukee.

jy2-n644-3m

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. Two young men of high standing in society and respectability, wish to correspond with any number of young ladies, [illegible] [illegible] Address WILL E. RANDALL or FRANK [illegible], Geneva, Kane County, Ill., Box 456.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two Portable Engines—one eight and one five horse power—all in good running order. Address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, the stock, fixtures and lease of a retail grocery, well located. For particulars address P. O. Box 3022. jy30-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and good will of a Grocery and Liquor Store, well located and doing a good business. Having other business to attend to is the only reason for selling. Apply at 171 Fourth avenue. jy30-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—To Millers. A fine Mill, with both water and steam power; can be used separately or together. Three run of stone, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 13 and 15 acres of land. Apply to S. B. [illegible], 71 Eastburn street, or to [illegible] DONALD, on the premises, two miles from Oconomowoc, Wis. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine imported Spanish Jack, five years old, fifteen hands high, dark brown color; King Cyrus stock and of excellent qualities. For particulars address W. H. HARRIS, Edwardsport, Madison County, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Cheap, two brown matched ponies; drive single or double, and perfectly round, and can be sold in a few days. Can be seen at 312 East Madison street. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cigars. 10,000 Connecticut Seed Cigars at cost, $20 to per thousand, and 10,000 Ohio Cigars at $16.00 per thousand—all choice in regular line. 312 Randolph st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A second hand Top Buggy. Was built in Ohio, and has been used only six months. Can be seen at the Livery of E. C. ALLEN & SON, Court Place, between [illegible] and Wells streets. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery and Fruit Store—location one of the best in this city, and now doing a good business. Will be disposed of at a bargain. Apply on the premises, 174 State street. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Newspaper Establishment. A Republican Newspaper Office, enjoying a large circulation with an exclusive advertising and job work patronage, located in one of the most flourishing cities in this state, now containing the only Republican paper in the county, [illegible] [illegible] for sale at a low figure, has all the county patronage. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. E. [illegible], Chicago, who will exhibit copies of the paper. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A planing and sawing mill, with other very desirable attachments, doing a most profitable business. Location the best in the city. Inquire at No. 7 Board of Trade Building. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—An iron safe used only a short time. Inquire at 28 Lake street. SAUNDERS, BRO. & CO. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and lease of a dry goods store, in one of the best locations in the city, established for a number of years and doing a good business now. Address "A T," Tribune office. No agents need apply. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—By a party leaving Chicago, one thorough bred Black Mare, five years old, in fine condition, very fast and good and sound in every respect.

—ALSO—

One excellent Black Horse, eight years old, a good traveler. Is a safe and splendid horse for family use.

—ALSO—

One Top and Open Buggy, (Eastern make) both in capital order. Also, single and Double Harness, nearly new, at a but very little used.

For particulars apply at 83 Hinsdale street, from 10 A. M. to 1 o'clock, and from 6 to 8 P. M. jy29-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and Boiler. Double flue Boiler, 24 feet long and 40 in diameter, and smoke stack, all in good order and has been but little used; will sell cheap. Suitable for a saw mill or foundry use. For sale by SACKETT & CO., 223 South Water street. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A rare chance. Hardware store and tin shop, in one of the most flourishing towns in Wisconsin. For further particulars address Box 83, Neenah, Wisconsin. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two of Pitts & Bratley's Threshing Machines, all complete and perfectly new, which will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at GROVER & BAKER'S S. M. CO., 115 Lake street. jy29-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a good full 7 octave rosewood case and full iron frame Boston made Piano, [illegible] has been very little used. Can be seen at 136 West Madison street, up stairs. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Sorghum Mill—Gates' largest size horizontal crushers, with steam evaporating pipe, vats, coolers, conductors, &c., complete. Also, a lot of pipe, dippers, and stocking looms. Inquire of or address J. W. EDDY, Dundee, Illinois. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Steam Flour Mill. The subscriber offers for sale the valuable property in Le Claire, Iowa, known as the Le Claire Mills. The mill is built of brick, is 36 by 70 feet, four stories high, contains three run of stone, with machinery for grinding [illegible] [illegible] On the Mississippi river, is a two-story warehouse, 25x40 feet, for storing and shipping grain. The property is situated in one of the best grain growing regions in the State, and commands a large local trade. It has direct railroad and water communication with Chicago and all the principal markets. The above property will be sold low for cash, either separately or together, as may be desired, or will be exchanged for good Chicago property. Apply to DARLINGTON & CO., Davenport, Iowa. jy27-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Drug Store for sale in one of the most flourishing towns in the West. The building is entirely new and nicely finished. Buildings and stock comprise over $[illegible]. The stock is new and well selected. Store is doing a very fine cash business. [illegible] Inquire at Tribune office. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two double flue Boilers, twenty-eight feet long, fire front, grates, smokestack and breeching, [illegible] [illegible] Apply to W. S. SHEPPARD, Fort Byron, or of SAML. GREENALL, Boiler shop, Rock Island. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Dental Office, Instruments and practice, or office. Good will and practice, located in the beautiful village of Peru, Ill. The city contains over 4,000 inhabitants, and is a wealthy [illegible] community. [illegible] [illegible] BULL, Peru, Lasalle county, Ill. jy28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE—Notice to Lumbermen. A rare chance is offered to any parties desirous of going into the lumber trade. We are now fitted and will sell the mill property, [illegible] lands located on [illegible] Lake and River, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] S. E. WILCOX.

FOR SALE—Near Calumet, Ind., one Steam Sawmill, all in good running order, with two boilers 30 inch by 16 feet long, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] J. RICHMAN, [illegible] State street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Slip Elevator Machinery, taken out of Walker, Bronson & Co's Elevator. Three full sets of elevators, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Furnishing House, 38 Market street. jy27-n[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else in the most useful business known. Honorable and profitable. Address or apply to T. & O. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y. jy28-n[illegible]

WANTED—We want intelligent Agents to sell, by subscription only, Dr. Boynton's new and important work: "English and French Fortifications, [illegible] the United States and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Address C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., or 38 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Disabled Officers and Soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, who are in want of profitable employment, peculiarly adapted to their condition, should address P. O. Drawer 6272, Chicago, Ill., giving date of discharge, and name of company and regiment discharged from.

WANTED—Agents. Just ready. A splendid Steel Engraving of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, beautifully ornamented with sixty appropriate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] McCLELLAN, GRANT and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Agents wanted everywhere to sell the above [illegible] THAT, Publisher and Wholesale Agent 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an instrument and full instruction by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Address M. DE GRAND, care 286 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents—$75 to $150 per month. More good agents wanted to positively make the above wages selling our IMPROVED $20 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The machine will stitch, hem, fell, quilt, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Trustworthy Agents employed by the month. Address with stamp, C. L. KING & CO., Chicago, Ill., P. O. Drawer 6376.

WANTED—Agents wanted in every city and town to take charge of a light, pleasant and honorable business, from which any man of ordinary energy can easily realize $[illegible] per month. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Address SYME & CO., 85 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell G. P. Richardson's splendid Steel Military Portrait of LIEUT.-GEN. U. S. GRANT—the only one [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] R. H. LANDON, [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can sell hundreds of Gilbert's Glass Marking Pens, for marking all fabrics, without [illegible] [illegible] R. H. LANDON, Agent, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life, Speeches and Administration of President Lincoln, by Joseph H. Barrett. The book only sold by agents [illegible] [illegible] R. H. LANDON, General Agent, at Chicago, Ill., for the Northwest.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant unfurnished front room can be obtained, with board, for two persons, or family, and pleasantly located on the North Side in a private family. Good references required. Address "A B," Tribune office.

BOARDING—A large front room for rent with board, suitable for a gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen. Inquire at [illegible] [illegible] street, between State and Wabash. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at 28 Third avenue. References required. jy30-n[illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant furnished front room, with board, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at 241 West Madison street. References required. jy30-n[illegible]

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing pleasant rooms, with board, within five minutes walk of the Post Office, can be accommodated at 171 [illegible] street, South side. Two day boarders can also be accommodated, at $4 a week. References required. jy27-n[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Three substitutes, to be credited to the Eleventh Ward. The highest bounty cash down. None need apply who are not exempt. Principals wanted who will pay the highest price for one of those credits. For particulars apply at BUSHNELL & Co's, Hat Store, [illegible] st. jy30-n[illegible]

WANTED—A good substitute or representative recruit. Will be paid the highest bounty, cash to any recruit for three years. Apply at [illegible] street, Room No. 8 [illegible] [illegible] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—Parties desiring representative Recruits and Substitutes for the Army and Navy, apply immediately (by letter or otherwise) at the ARMY AGENCY, [illegible] Dearborn street, Room 3. Best of references given. [illegible] LEY & CO.

WANTED—An intelligent, active boy to attend an office. One who has a good hand and who lives with his parents. Call at 52 Randolph street, up stairs, to [illegible]

WANTED—Good Agents to sell a new and beautiful engraving entitled "Home, Sweet Home," engraved by John Sartain. Everybody who see it want to buy it. [illegible] [illegible] Address SAMUEL FIKE, Chicago, Ill. jy28-n[illegible]

WANTED—A man and wife to go to the country. Apply at [illegible] Intelligence Office, 120 South Clark street. Help of every description can be obtained [illegible] [illegible] stamp, Box 1050.

WANTED—Local and Traveling Agents to sell an article at a profit of from 50 to 200 per cent. Forty dollars have been sold in two weeks, at a profit of $[illegible]. Call at 167 Clark street, Room 14, or address [illegible] Drawer 6237, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] quired from $25 to $100.

WANTED—An unfurnished room, with or without board, for a gentleman and wife. Best of References given. Address Tribune Office Box 884.

WANTED—A good business man with about $5,000 capital, can hear of a chance to purchase one half interest in a good business, well established. None need apply but those that mean business. Address Box 1[illegible]. jy30-n[illegible]

WANTED—A Boy. A smart active boy of good address, between 14 and 16 years of age, in an office. Apply at 16 P. M. to-day, to F. H. & D. [illegible] street, corner of Madison, up stairs, Room 14. jy30-n[illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a young man—one as Book [illegible] (or bookkeeper if desired) and the other as Foreman. [illegible] lumber establishment. [illegible] [illegible] and work from a Copperhead. Address Chas. BRINGHAM, Tribune office. jy30-n[illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, by young gentleman of unexceptionable character, a single room with board in a respectable family. Must be located on State street, or [illegible] near Taylor. Terms moderate. Address "H. M." Tribune office.

WANTED—A man to represent me in the army, who will receive a high cash bounty in addition to that paid by Government, and will also have his choice of regiment. Address Post Office Box 2324.

WANTED—We want every man, woman, in the United States to send for our [illegible] CIRCULARS, for the most useful and important information of the [illegible] to be obtained in no other way. [illegible] [illegible] Address Dr. S. BACHELOR, Kankakee City, Ill. jy30-n[illegible]

WANTED—Housekeeper. Wanted an American woman to take charge of a house in the country. Address "A. W.," Box 172, Odell, Livingston County, Ill. jy30-n[illegible]

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Apply to Box care of Post Office Drawer 6[illegible].

WANTED—A Boy in an office, 12 or 14 years old, that can write a legible hand. Apply at Room 24, third floor, Metropolitan Block. jy30-n[illegible]

WANTED—By a young man of experience, a situation in the dry goods trade. Address till Monday "W H," Tribune office. jy30-n[illegible]

WANTED—Good board and comfortable room by two young gentlemen. Location South or West Sides, convenient to State street. A private family preferred. Address "C A M," P. O. Drawer 5778.

WANTED—Twenty laborers to work at the Chicago Glue Works, Bridgeport. Men with families can be furnished with tenements at a cheap rate, and single men with board. The highest wages paid. jy30-n[illegible]

WANTED—Teams. Four good double teams with dumping wagons, and twelve cart teams with drivers, to work at Bridgeport. Apply at 60 South Wells street. jy30-n[illegible]

WANTED—Information of John Ward and Patrick Tehon, who left Ashton, New York last December for the West. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their sister, Margaret Tehon. [illegible] 237 Illinois street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To rent until the 1st of May next, a genteel furnished house in a good neighborhood. The occupant would pay for the whole time. [illegible] [illegible] Address "T R S," care of C. B. [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A young man of some capital of $5,000 who is engaged in a manufacturing or mercantile business, to take a party interested in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Address "CHICAGO," P. O. Box 16[illegible]

WANTED—Recruits, at the Recruiting Office of the Tremont House, Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will pay the largest bounty. All men wishing to go to the front, [illegible] [illegible] of this choice of service, Land or Navy.

WANTED—To inform the patriotic citizens of Chicago and the surrounding country, that representative recruits can now be had [illegible] [illegible] Please give [illegible] Chicago Post Office Drawer [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, Salesmen, Porters, Barkeepers, Hostlers, and Dry Goods Clerks. Bookkeepers and all persons wishing situations should apply at the Advertising Agency, 84 Dearborn street, Room 3. [illegible] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—Two or three large strong horses to hire for two weeks, also the same number of drivers, [illegible] Apply at 60 South Wells street.

WANTED—To Gunsmiths. Two or three good workmen at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by a young man in a store or office, where he could act to advantage [illegible] [illegible] Address "O L," Post Office Box 323, Chicago.

WANTED—At the Peoria Boiler Works, Peoria, Ill., a few good boiler makers, to whom steady employment will be given by applying immediately at the Peoria Boiler Works, Peoria, Ill. PHELAN & CO. Wages, $3 dollars per day.

WANTED—Two good Moulders, at COOLEY & BROTHERS, new Iron Foundry, 26, 28 and 30 Griswold street. jy28-n[illegible]

WANTED—A good large horse, not more than six or seven years old, in exchange for any kind of carriage or light wagon. Address "B," Post Office Box 3533, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—We have orders for 5,000 second-hand Pork Barrels, Lard Barrels, Kerosene and Whisky barrels, all good casks [illegible] [illegible] LETT & BERNHARD, 19 South Wells street. jy28-n[illegible]

WANTED—By a first class tenant, a house in the North Division, convenient to the North Market, containing nine to eleven rooms, with modern conveniences. Possession given before the middle of October. Address [illegible], Post Office Box 3393.

WANTED—Good Canvassers, either male or female, to sell some of the best selling works now being sold by agents, viz: Indian Massacre in Minnesota, Story of [illegible], Raymond's Life of Lincoln, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Call at Room 11, [illegible] Block, or address with stamp C. [illegible], P. O. Drawer 6362, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Employment $75 a Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages, and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Millwrights, Engineers, Carpenters, Lawyers, Clerks, Salesmen, Deck Hands, Wood Choppers and Teamsters. Apply to BALDWIN & CO., Box of North Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—By a young man in a private family residing on the North Side, a furnished room with or without board. Best of references given and required. Address Post Office Box 5669.

WANTED.—The attention of the Ladies. Dr. A. Dumas, from New York, of thirty years experience, dedicates his secret remedies to the Ladies. The book contains important information and [illegible] [illegible] P. O. Drawer 953, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—For the Government Service in the Quartermaster's Department, at [illegible] Louis, Laborers at $40 per month, Teamsters, $[illegible] per month; Carpenters, $75 per month; Wagon Makers, [illegible] per month; Blacksmiths, [illegible] per month. [illegible] [illegible] For further information apply to [illegible] Office, 128 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Government Agent.

WANTED.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Western Publishers, Horace Greeley's Great Work, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

We are also [illegible] C. W. SHERWOOD are also publishers of [illegible] U. S. GRANT, [illegible] W. S. HANCOCK, and [illegible] A. LINCOLN. [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED.—No humbug but a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—July 29th, 1864. A Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying [illegible] [illegible]

TAKEN UP—A Bay Horse, about ten years old, with a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week) [illegible]
" " " (per quarter) [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers, per annum [illegible]
" " " per 6 months [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year [illegible]
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.25) [illegible]
" 4 copies [illegible]
" 10 copies [illegible]
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter-up of club [illegible]

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1864.

THE NEWS.

We print elsewhere a long and detailed account of the battle of the 22d, before Atlanta, which was fought on our side by the left wing of Sherman's army. It was a long and sharply-contested fight, the rebels assaulting our lines with the most desperate fury, and at one time with such vigor and determination that our forces narrowly escaped a serious disaster—a disaster which the splendid courage and endurance of our men averted, although with the loss of four guns. The left wing extended nearly two miles beyond the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, and it was against this wing that Hood massed and hurled his forces again and again. Our army at latest advices was so close to Atlanta that our field batteries were throwing shells [illegible]

Advices from Gen. Grant are encouraging, and undoubtedly a movement on the north bank of the James is progressing. It is reported that during the movement our forces captured three rebel brigades with [illegible]. On Thursday, Petersburg was shelled, and the vigorous ringing of the alarm bells told of the excellent effect of the shells. Grant has been reinforced by the 19th corps, and Sheridan is co-operating with his [illegible].

Another raid in progress, this time into Pennsylvania. Chambersburg was seized by the rebels on Saturday and partially burned. Later reports state that Averill has attacked and driven out the rebel forces. Invaders of Pennsylvania are getting to be of so [illegible] a nature that they attract little attention, and this last one is by no means an exception.

There is a rumor from New Orleans that Gen. Banks has been relieved of his command.

Our Cairo dispatches give the details of a brilliant little victory near Helena, won principally by colored troops, against a greatly superior force, thus demonstrating again that the stupid negro will fight.

Gold opened in New York on Saturday at [illegible], advanced to 255¾, declined to 254¼, advanced to 258, and closed heavy at 256¾.

Count Gurowski, of Poland, was locked up in a station house at Washington a few days since, for attempting to discipline a pistol on the firemen to make them [illegible] faster. He was fined five dollars.

Mr. Moses Taylor, recently tendered the appointment of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, has, in a letter written to the Department at Washington, declined the position tendered him. It is understood that Mr. Taylor declines to accept the office in consequence of his time, which requires so much of his time as to lead him to believe he could not discharge the duties of Assistant Treasurer with advantage to the Government.

It is reported that among the heaviest individual orders for United States five-twenty bonds, recently executed in the London market, and pointedly referred to by the London *Times* and *Herald*, was one from Mr. [illegible] O'Donoghue, an Irish representative in the Imperial Parliament, whom Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on his return from England, expressly mentioned as one of our staunchest friends in the British Islands.

Col. Lucien Greathouse, 48th Illinois Regiment.

We are again saddened by the news from Atlanta, Ga., announcing the death in battle of the above-named officer. He fell in the fight of Friday, the 22d July, while [illegible] Gen. McPherson, and so many brave companions in arms.

The least tribute we can pay such as he who has sacrificed his life unutterable devotion to the cause of his country, is to tell briefly, his young though enduring history. His family are Kentuckians, though of the larger part of them, himself among them, residents of Illinois. As a young man Greathouse was noted for his kindly affections towards his brothers and sisters, his generosity and forgetfulness of self, wherein he could be friend, and a persistent effort under difficulties, to thoroughly educate himself for the duties and responsibilities of manhood.

At sixteen years of age he graduated at the University of Bloomington, Indiana, the first in his class. When the war broke out he was at the study of law and entered a company in Fayette county, Ill., as a private for three months—and soon after his close [illegible] we find him Captain of the 48th Illinois, I. N. Haynie, colonel.

At Fort Donelson he was first baptized in battle, where the regiment and his company lost many in killed and wounded. At Shiloh his gallantry was conspicuous, as he stood at the front with his men, and when the rebels were making their charge directly upon the brigade to which he was attached, his shout [illegible] will never be forgotten by those who survive the war. At [illegible] again at Chickamauga, and in the [illegible] march to the relief of Knoxville we find our hero Major, then Lieutenant Colonel, and when the regiment, reduced to one-third its original number, re-enlisted for three years more, young Greathouse is feted at Carrollton, Illinois, by the citizens and Governor, the recipient of a splendid sword as testimonial of his worth by his regiment. He departs to join Gen. Sherman as colonel of the 48th, recruited to eight hundred strong.

In the assault on Kenesaw he was struck on the head by a piece of shell, which stunned him for several hours, but spoke of by him in a letter to the writer as "a trifle." Alas! for our gallant brother; at the time when life is most promising—he was but twenty-two—at the very gates of a city, in the heart of a rebel state, he gives up his life for his country amid the din of that thunder which he but truly said was "God's answer to man's disposal of human events." What more shall be said? One brother and another of our beautiful and bravest is falling on the battle fields of the South for the great principle of human freedom, and too little will posterity appreciate the sacrifice and the bereavement.

TRAGIC AFFAIR.

A Brother of Hon. Robert Mallory Murdered.

[From the Louisville Journal, July 28.]

At 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, as Mr. Gibson Mallory, with his son, was returning home from the city in his buggy, when about six miles and a half from the city he was hailed by a man standing in the road, armed with a short gun or a cavalry carbine. Mr. Mallory reined in his horse and inquired what was wanted. The man replied by asking, "Where are you going?" "Home," was the reply. "A d—d pretty hour of the night to be going home," remarked the stranger insultingly, and then ordered Mr. Mallory to return to the city. Mr. M. simply remarked that he was well aware that the pickets had been removed from the road, and if the individual was a soldier, he would like to know by what authority he [illegible] him. The reply, we believe, was not fully understood, and Mr. M., saying that he would not turn back, but would go forward. He slapped the reins on the back of his horse, and the animal started forward. The assassin raised his carbine and fired, the ball entered the left side of Mr. Mallory, passed upward, and came out in the front of the right shoulder, whizzing past the face of the son. Young M drew a pistol and fired at the scoundrel, but the alarm of his father's revolver to repeat the shot. Mr. Mallory fell forward in the buggy, his son raising him to the seat, his father was found to be dead. The buggy was driven rapidly home, arriving at the house the family was shocked by the greeting prepared for them. The dead body of the murdered husband and father was removed from the buggy to the house and the bed-chamber became the chamber of death. The pall was thrown over the limbs lately so full of life. [illegible] yesterday, and [illegible] An inquest was held over the body yesterday, and the evidence was chiefly in accordance with the above facts. It is presumed by many that the man who murdered Mr. Mallory was dressed in the uniform of a private soldier, the darkness of the night and the excitement of the moment would prevent the fact being clearly established. There is a story afloat that a soldier had been drinking at the Two-Mile House, and had left there in an intoxicated condition a short time before Mr. Mallory drove along the road. Other stories assert, that this soldier was the murderer. Others surmise, that, if the party wore the garb of a soldier, it was simply a disguise, and used as a disguise. As the case now stands, it is almost impossible to ascertain who the assassin was. The public may rest assured that every effort will be made to bring the scoundrel to justice. Mr. Mallory was born in Virginia, but has long been a resident of this State, and was one of our most successful agriculturists. He was the elder brother of the Hon. Robert Mallory, Member of Congress from this District, and leaves a wife, a son, and daughter.

Guerilla Attack.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., July 31.—This morning a party of guerillas attacked the party in charge of cattle about sixteen miles from here on the Nashville Pike. After a sharp skirmish the rebels were repulsed, wounding Lieutenant J. C. Gamble, of the [illegible] Illinois Volunteers, who commanded [illegible] and two other men.